

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MAY 12, 1915



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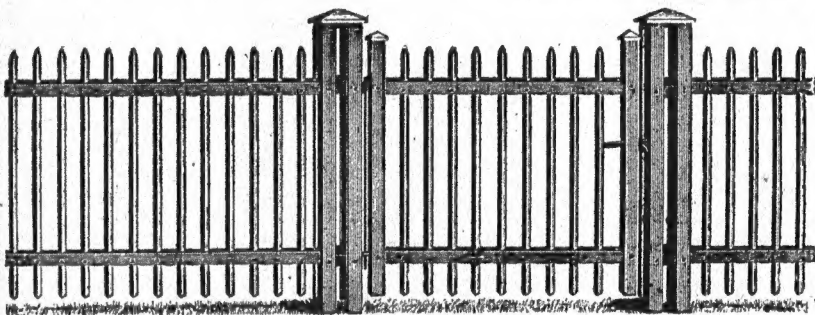
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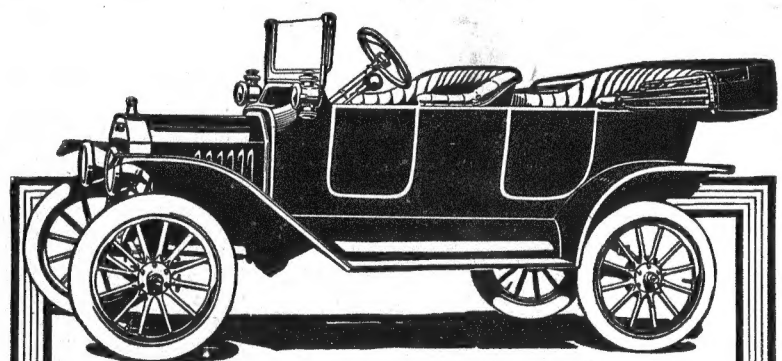
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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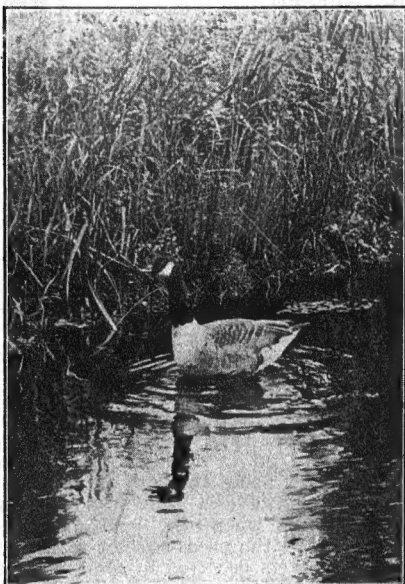
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Common Prairie Birds

By Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Man.

Article III.

The earliest migrating bird on these prairies is the prairie horned lark, sometimes called the shore lark by people who come from down East. Birds that leave us in the fall and return in the spring are migrating birds. The horned lark is the only true lark native to the continent of North America. It is



THE CANADA GOOSE
One of our earliest migrating birds

called "horned" on account of the two dark feather tufts at each side of the back of its head. It leaves us late in October—in mild winters I have heard people say that it stays in Manitoba in sheltered spots, but I have never seen that happen—and returns on some date close to March 1. In my records I see that once it appeared as early as January 25 in 1908 and again as early as February 17 in 1907. After driving all the winter on the open prairie and seeing that snow-birds are the only small birds on the trail, you suddenly become aware that here and there a fawn-colored bird is feeding on the trail off weed seeds and horse droppings. As your horse approaches, this bird swings off with a graceful leap to one side, whistling as it goes. Note that it has a black collar where breast to neck join, and a curved black line leading downwards and backwards from the bill. These birds become very common by the end of March and eat weed seeds mostly, but later on about 20 per cent. of their food is of such insects as May beetles, white grubs, leaf beetles, weevils, grasshoppers and cutworms. Its nest is of grasses on the ground in some suitable hollow, which nest the cow-bird—like the old country cuckoo—finds a convenient place for hatching its egg. Hence you often see a horned lark feeding a young cow-bird about twice its own size away on in June. The horned lark's eggs are pale bluish, with small brown spots.

Next at the end of March you may expect to see several birds besides those of the geese and duck tribe, to which I do not intend to allude. Nor will I

make more than a passing allusion to sand-hill cranes or pelicans, just to show you that I am aware of such visitors, because space forbids. We have already noticed the common crow and shown how useful a bird it is, despite occasional "breaks" in behavior, but during the present season I have watched the splendid scavenging the crows have been performing all round the well-cultivated fields of this district. Expect crows pretty punctually about March 25, and a little earlier along the rivers and bush districts than on the open prairie.

The Humble Sparrow

A few days later great flocks of the sparrow tribe arrive. Every little bush by the trail is alive with them, and the bush districts are lively with the twitterings of these little native sparrows. Remember that the English sparrow stays with us all the winter and is not a migrant. What, then, are these millions? Those that infest the wayside bushes and the denser bush districts are probably of three sorts as seen from the end of March till April 10. The field sparrow, the clay-colored, and the tree sparrow. Don't worry about the difficulty of distinguishing them. First recognize them as sparrows. After that you will find that the tree sparrow, with its bright chestnut crest on the top of the head and the one dark brown—it looks black in the distance—dot on its grey breast, is not difficult to distinguish. A cousin of these is the sprightly finch—sparrows are finches—known all over the continent as the junco. The junco is a friendly bird which spends roughly the first three weeks of April here and passes on to Northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to nest, returning in the latter half of September. My friend, A. G. Lawrence, of Winnipeg, has a record of a junco nesting on the banks of the Red River, so we are just within its

nesting range. Owing to the variation in color between the females, the young males, and the fully grown males many people are puzzled about juncos. A good male specimen has a flesh-colored bill, dark to sooty upper parts, especially the head, and white underneath. Whenever a junco flies off the ground, it shows on each side of the tail a white feather, which it hides directly it alights on the ground. The bird seems to disappear and doubtless this little trick of the tail saves it from being caught by hawks time and time again. While we are on the subject of these early sparrows, have



Hawk's nest and eggs fifty feet above ground

you not noticed when cultivating the fields a small bird which hides behind clods of earth and tufts of dead grass so well that, the flocks of its kind are there, you cannot tell till they run or fly? The male birds have a deep black waistcoat on neck, breast and belly and at the back of the neck is a pretty reddish-

brown patch—rufous, we naturalists call that color. As usual the females look like any other sparrow, but if you have a specimen male or female in your hand you will find that its hind toe-nail is as long as the toe itself. This bird, then, is the Lapland longspur. Don't confuse this with the snowbird which stays here all winter, but nests far North, and is the only small bird in the West that has much white feathering mixed with bright chestnut and a little black. As to the diet of these sparrow birds, their beaks declare them to be "chief among seed-eaters," according to Frank Chapman, whose "Birds of Eastern North America" is well worth having in any house.

Good and Bad Hawks

Now we will turn to the three earliest hawks which should be carefully preserved in the interests of the farm and country generally, because all three live on large numbers of gophers, snakes, mice, rats, beetles, frogs and grasshoppers. These three, the marsh hawk, the red-tailed and the red-shouldered return Northwards either late in March or early in April. It is easy to tell the Marsh hawk, which slowly and gracefully quarters over the fields quite close to the ground, a large grey bird with white at the root of its silvery-grey tail, which is irregularly barred black. The other two are brown hawks of larger and stronger build than the marsh hawk, the one with the rich reddish-colored tail being the red-tailed, and the other with a like color on its shoulder, but a dark, almost black, tail, barred white and white-tipped. These two hawks are wrongly called hen or chicken hawks—it's a libel.

The true chicken robbers are Cooper's hawk, the sharp-shinned hawk, and the goshawk. The two former are so much alike that one general description will be sufficient. Their upper parts are slaty-grey, the throat is white, the under parts barred white and reddish buff, but the tail is white-tipped with black bars across an ashy grey ground. The sharp-shinned hawk has a square tail, but that of the Cooper's hawk is rounded.

Continued on Page 26

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4		30		22		10-10-10		.23	.20	.23	.21	.25	.22	.27	.24
5		37		22		8-9-10-10		.25	.23	.27	.24	.29	.25	.30	.26
6		40		22		6 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9		.29	.26	.31	.28	.33	.29	.34	.30
7		48		22		5-6 1/2-7 1/2-9-10-10		.35	.31	.37	.34	.39	.35	.42	.36
9		52		22		4-4-5-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9		.41	.37	.44	.39	.46	.40	.48	.42
MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE															
5		36		10 1/2		No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 12 High Carbon.		.21	.19	.22	.19	.24	.20	.25	.21
6		42		10 1/2		8-8-10-10		.23	.21	.24	.22	.26	.23	.28	.24
7		48		10 1/2		7-7-8-10-10		.30	.27	.32	.28	.34	.29	.36	.31
8		54		10 1/2		3-3-4-5-5-6-6		.25	.25	.30	.26	.32	.27	.34	.29
9		60		10 1/2		4-5-6-7-8-9-9		.30	.27	.32	.28	.34	.29	.36	.31
10		66		10 1/2		3-3-4-5-6-6-6-6		.32	.29	.34	.30	.36	.31	.38	.33
						3-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-9		.36	.32	.38	.34	.40	.35	.43	.37
SPECIAL POULTRY															
18		48		8		No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 13		.57	.51	.60	.54	.62	.55	.66	.58
20		60		8		2-inch spaces at bottom		.61	.55	.64	.58	.66	.59	.71	.63
						2-inch spaces at bottom		2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40
						(Railroad style)		4.70	4.25	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.25	4.65
								5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.75	5.15
								5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65
								.37	.34	.40	.36	.42	.37	.44	.39
								9.25	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.75	9.25
								1.00	.95	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.20	1.15

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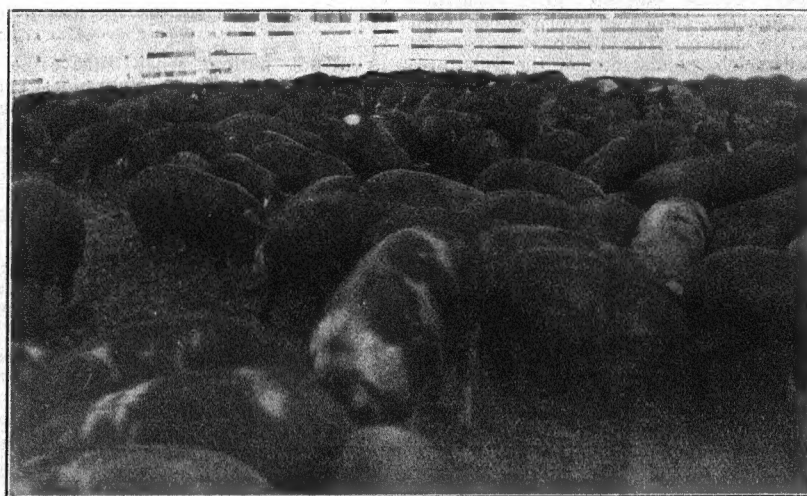
Co-operation Saves Money

The merchants of Ponoka, one of the towns on the Calgary-Edmonton line, recently paid out to the farmers of that district \$18,000 in one day for hogs and \$13,000 on another day. Ponoka, according to the C.P.R. agent's returns, has been doing more freight business than Wetaskiwin, one of the smaller Alberta cities, with four times Ponoka's population. These are the facts. Now, what is the reason for this increased business?

It has been directly the outcome of the organization of the Ponoka district Association of the U. F. A., and in a letter received recently from the secretary, F. J. Bullock, the history and effect of the movement are described. The letter follows:

For information re the organization and operation of the Ponoka district Association we will have to go back to the organization of the Wood River Local, No. 356, which took place on February 28, 1912. At that time there had been three U. F. A. locals organized in the Ponoka district, none of which, however, had done anything outside of holding a meeting now and then, and at this date two of them were about dead. A few of the members of these two locals met and organized the Wood River Local, No. 356. This local began work by asking the head office for speakers or organizers for the Ponoka district, which, however, they failed to get. We understood, too, that to do anything in the way of co-operation we would have to have more members and to get them it needed a larger territory organized. So, during the winter of 1913, the Wood River Local sent out their secretary to organize the entire Ponoka district. This work met with great success, for when the Wood River Local called a meeting at Ponoka on April 25, 1914, for the purpose of organizing a district Association, there were fourteen U. F. A. locals represented. The Association has a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. The secretary of each local is a director. The secretary of the Ponoka district Association was appointed manager. The Association makes a charge of 20 cents per load for all hogs sold and 2 per cent. on

all carloads ordered. In selling hogs the district secretary notifies the local secretary of the price and date of shipping and they notify their members. In buying by the carload the Association gets prices on whatever is needed, and sends this information to the local secretaries.



Some of the 1,400 head of hogs sold by the Ponoka District Livestock Association

who take the orders and the cash and forward same to the district secretary.

Dollars and Cents Saved

Figures will show the financial gain and the benefit of co-operation, but the biggest gain in our estimation is in the social gatherings and getting in closer touch with our neighbors.

In eight months of 1914 we bought 1 car of wire, which cost \$1,415, a saving to the Association of \$400; 2 of flour, \$1,440, saving \$240; 2 of twine, \$3,325, saving \$500; 7 of lumber, \$3,500, saving \$1,000; 2 of apples, \$1,200, saving \$150. Gain in buying, \$2,290.00. We sold 3,000 head of hogs at about \$1.00 per

head gain over local price, giving a gain in selling of \$3,000.00. Thus, total estimated profit is \$5,290.00. So far this year we have sold about 4,000 hogs and have shipped in five cars of Coast lumber, costing \$2,955.54.

SASKATCHEWAN CROP AREA

The acreage sown to wheat in Saskatchewan is twenty per cent more than

Mr. Dunning states that so far as Saskatchewan is concerned he believes the crop never went in in better shape, there having been more surface cultivation this year than ever before. Wheat was nicely up in various parts of the province by about the 25th of April. In some parts of the province rain was needed, but where the land had been well worked the need was not so urgent. Light showers occurred in some districts during the latter part of April.

Twelve to fifteen new elevators will be built by the company this year, and the following points have been definitely decided upon:—Maryfield, Carlton, Hal-brite, Truax, Osage, Eston, Richlea, Pontiac, Wordsworth, Kandahar, Theodore, Mortlach, Ogema, Venn, Riverhurst.

THE DRINK QUESTION

Liquor can be attacked by intelligence. One difficulty in the way of abstinence for many years was the determination of advocates of prohibition to make it a moral issue. The man who pushed his way into a saloon once a day or twice a day was not conscious of a moral dereliction. When he was told that he offended good morals by taking a drink he resented the charge and was more than impervious to it. He was hostile.

When he is told that his habit of drinking has inevitable consequences in the shape of disease, decreased efficiency, a shortened life, with the possibility of total incapacity and destitution, he is being reached in a manner which permits no resentment. It is true that in many cases there is a deterioration of morals as the result of drinking, but too many men know from experience that morally they are as good as teetotalers. What they cannot maintain in honesty is that they are physically and economically as good, or, if they happen to be, that they will remain as good.

The movement which teaches that is the hard knock against the making and drinking of liquor, and we think it would be found to be the basis of the success of the anti-saloon propaganda in so many states.—Chicago Tribune.

One of the most hopeful features of the new Federal Reserve Banks is that they are not to be too reserved.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 12th, 1915

ELECT FREE TRADERS

Week by week the feeling is growing that the only way that the West can secure a square deal in federal legislation is by sending down to Parliament men free from obligations to either of the old political parties. Seeding will be over in the course of a week or two, and the farmers of the Prairie Provinces will have considerable leisure during the next two months. If they would spend part of their leisure time in selecting and nominating men who will protect their interests in the House of Commons it will be energy well spent, and it will repay them mightily well for their investment. We do not consider that it would be wise to use the machinery of the Grain Growers' Associations or the United Farmers of Alberta for this purpose, but any such action that is to be taken must come from men who are also in these organizations because they see the need most clearly. What Western Canada needs more than anything else is Free Trade, and the revenues of the country raised by a direct tax upon land values. These are both fundamental reforms, and will bring the other necessary reforms along with them. For this reason, we believe the farmers should nominate and elect candidates who will develop into a Free Trade party in the House of Commons. It is, however, useless to attempt such action unless those in favor of it are willing to contribute their time and money to the support of their own candidate. It is also useless to attempt such action unless the farmers are absolutely going to throw aside forever their allegiance to the Grit and Tory parties. It will be no easy matter to elect Free Trade candidates independent of the two old parties, but, nevertheless, we see no hope in any other action, and the Free Trade movement can be made an overwhelming success if the farmers will take hold of it in earnest.

SASKATCHEWAN'S LIQUOR QUESTION

The courage of Premier Scott in tackling the liquor question in Saskatchewan has won for him the admiration of every believer in temperance reform in Canada. There is for him now no turning back. Every liquor dealer in the province is fighting him and his political future is absolutely bound up with the temperance cause. The legislature meets at Regina this week and all eyes will be turned in that direction anxiously watching the passage of the legislation embodying the measures for the suppression of the liquor traffic announced by Premier Scott a few weeks ago. Great efforts have been made by those interested in liquor selling to induce members on both sides of the legislature to vote against the government bill, but it is understood that these have not met with sufficient success to prevent the policy of the government being carried into effect. The proposals of the government, as outlined by Premier Scott are to abolish entirely the sale of liquor by private individuals in the province and to establish dispensaries or government wholesale depots in towns and cities where wholesale licences at present exist. It is proposed that other dispensaries may be established where a

favorable vote is given at the municipal elections, but that no dispensary when once opened, can be closed until 1919. Hotel bars and the sale of liquor in clubs will be absolutely done away with. If the law is properly enforced, and in the present state of public opinion, there is every reason that it should be, the passage of this Act will be one of the greatest blessings that any legislature in Canada has ever conferred upon the people. This is not to say, however, that the proposed law is to be regarded as perfect. It has been attacked by the liquor men, and those who speak for them, as autocratic and opposed to the principles of democracy. There is some foundation for this charge, and this ground of complaint should be removed by the enactment at the same session of the legislature of an effective Direct Legislation Act, accompanied by the enfranchisement of women on equal terms with men. The passage of the Direct Legislation Act would permit the amendment or even repeal of the new liquor law if the majority of the people of Saskatchewan so desired. It would be open, under Direct Legislation, for those who believe in absolute prohibition to bring on a vote to abolish liquor altogether from the province by closing the proposed government dispensaries. On the other hand, the liquor people would have the right, if they could obtain the required number of signatures to their petition, to bring on a vote for the repeal of the law and the re-establishment of the present system. This would be democracy and we believe that the people of Saskatchewan are to be trusted to use the instruments of democracy wisely, intelligently and for their own good. When the liquor question comes to a vote of the people of Saskatchewan, and whether it be on a referendum or at the next general provincial election, the women of the province should be given a voice and a vote. By enfranchising the women the Scott government would not only be doing an act of justice, but it would be also following the course of political expediency. The votes of the women in Saskatchewan, as everywhere else in the world, will be on the side of temperance, and since Premier Scott has staked his political future on the temperance platform, it is not difficult to see what an advantage enfranchising the women would be to him as well as to the cause of temperance.

A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT

We wonder if the Finance Minister, when he decided upon the stamp taxes which went into force last month realized what an advertisement the "War Tax" stamps would be of the failure of the customs tariff as a source of public revenue. Every letter and postcard that leaves this country bearing a "War Tax" stamp will carry its message. It will say to the people of all British countries and residents of the United States and Mexico, "The tariff has failed in Canada. It has been increased, it is a burden upon the people and sorely oppresses the poor, but still it does not produce sufficient revenue to carry on the business of the country." Whether or not the extra stamp on letters and postcards will produce increased revenues, or whether it will have the effect

of seriously reducing the business of the post office, remains to be seen. Besides its value as an advertisement, the stamp tax has the advantage that it is direct and the public know exactly what it costs them. The war tax, it should be noted, does not apply to newspapers, parcels, circular letters in open envelopes requiring only one cent postage, or to letters to European and other foreign countries to which the letter postage is already 5 cents.

BONDING PRODUCE MERCHANTS

Every year farmers all over Western Canada lose a large amount of money thru the failure and dishonesty of dealers in farm produce of various kinds. In the past few years a considerable number of tanneries, creameries and produce merchants have gone out of business, and the farmers who shipped them hides, cream, butter, eggs, poultry, dressed meat, etc., have received little or nothing for their shipments. It is time this situation was remedied. It can be remedied, and in the same manner in which the grain trade has been made practically safe to farmers. No individual nor company can go into the grain trade today without receiving a license from the grain commission, and the licence cannot be granted unless the financial standing of the applicant has been thoroughly investigated and a heavy bond has been executed. The same thing can be done in the produce business. Before any individual or firm is allowed to go into the produce business, they should be bonded in such a manner as would ensure farmers receiving payment for their shipments. This matter has been brought before officials of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and as is usual in such cases each thinks that the other should act first. As a matter of fact, either the Provincial or the Federal Government could handle the matter. The Provincial Governments, however, are nearer, and the farmers have more influence with them. If the farmers will exert sufficient pressure they can have legislation in all three provinces regulating the produce trade.

POLITICIAN FAVORS INDEPENDENCE

When the politicians themselves begin to grow sick of the rotten game of party politics there is some hope of reform. Hon. George H. Murray, who has been premier of Nova Scotia for the past nineteen years, made the following statement to the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, Middleton, N.S., three months ago:

"I am a bit tired of both political parties in this country. I would like some day to connect myself—and probably it is because I am growing old and reaching a condition of mind where, perhaps, I can afford to take a non-partizan view of these questions—I would like some day to connect myself with a great independent party in this country, not attached to either of the great political parties. We have got to develop a public opinion in this country, irrespective of the partizan views of either party, and unless we do, what is the hope of this country? If I utter an opinion as to what is probably the great weakness of this country to-day, not only Nova Scotia, but the whole of Canada, I say it is perhaps in the lack of development of sound public opinion upon all the great questions with which we are confronted."

All that is needed to-day is a leader to start a revolt against the two political

parties. The people are tired of the graft, the corruption and the waste of public money that has been the leading feature of both parties at Ottawa during the past thirty years.

SENATE REFORM

Both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden were great Senate reformers before they became Prime Ministers. After they came to power, however neither one of them ever made the slightest effort to reform the Senate. Each of them filled vacancies in the Senate with faithful supporters of their own party, chosen nearly always from the privileged classes or worn-out politicians. The Senate, as at present constituted, is of no use to Canada, and as it represents almost entirely the privileged interests it is a decided menace to Democracy. It might be possible to reconstitute the Senate so that it would be of service to the country, but it is extremely doubtful if a second chamber of any kind could be constituted which would serve any useful purpose. The best way to reform the present Senate would be to abolish it. No bill for the abolition of the Senate could become effective unless it received a favorable vote from the Senators themselves. We believe that it would be a wise act and money well expended to give each Senator a pension of \$5,000 for the rest of his life, provided they voted themselves out of existence. At the present death rate in the Senate \$5,000 a year would cost the country less in ten years than the present salary of \$2,500 a year and the cost of maintaining the Senatorial institution. If a bill providing for such a pension were introduced, we believe it would pass the Senate. If Borden believes in Senate reform here is an opportunity.

C.M.A. ON GRAFT

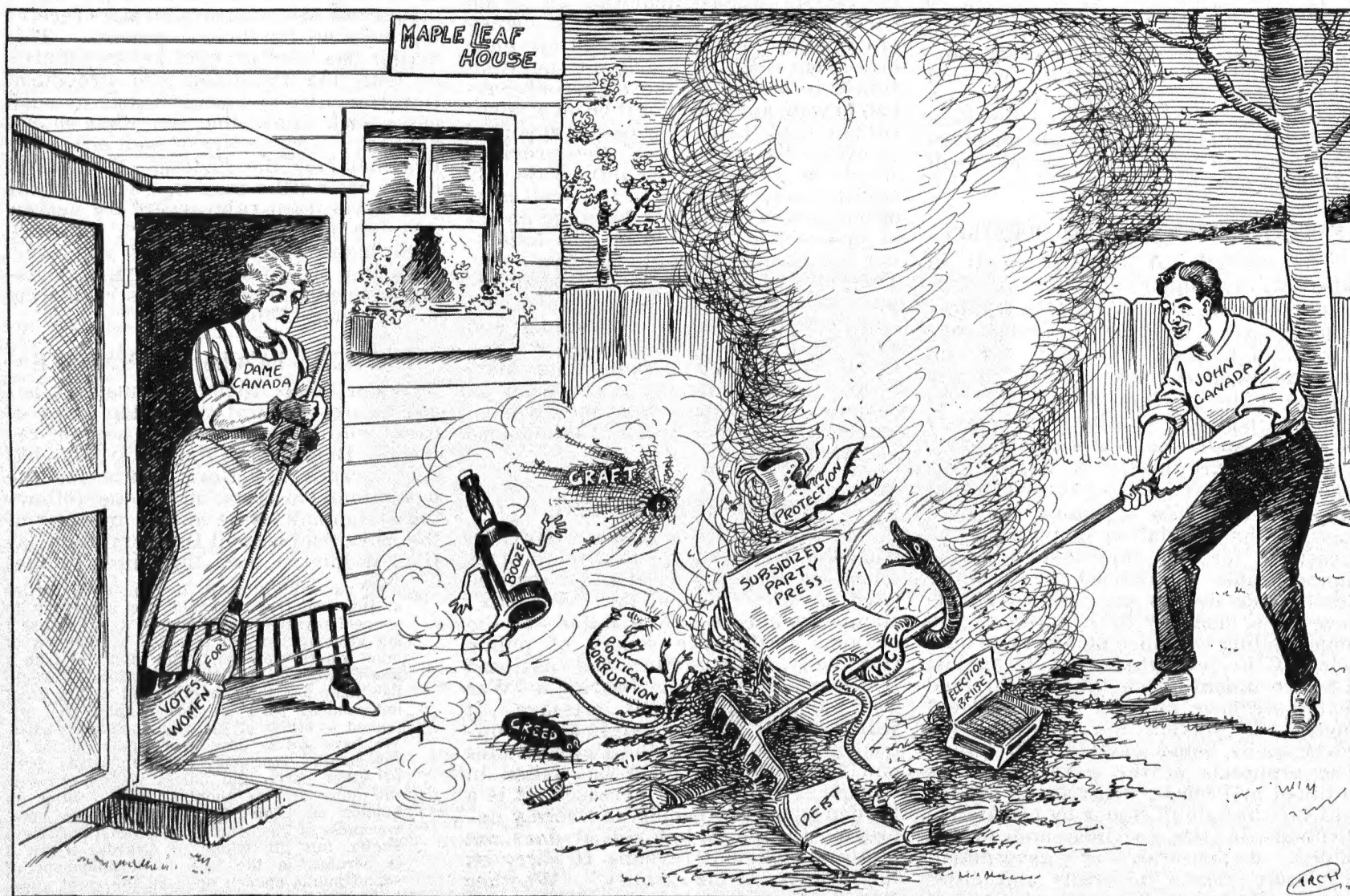
We are authoritatively informed that as far back as last December the Canadian Manufacturers' Association officially placed before the Dominion Government their vigorous protest against the manner in which war contracts were being filled. At that time the C.M.A. pointed out to the Government that there was all kinds of waste and graft in the purchase of war supplies. The Government in reply to the C.M.A.'s statement and protest demanded proofs and the C.M.A. furnished the proofs. It will be remembered that shortly before parliament prorogued the Government was asked to bring the correspondence with the C.M.A. before the House of Commons and Premier Borden said this would be done if the C.M.A. were willing. We doubt if the C.M.A. has ever really been asked for permission to publish their correspondence, because it would reflect very seriously upon the Government. It would also keep the Government very busy explaining why no action was taken until the exposure came before the Public Accounts Committee in Parliament. The C.M.A. would be doing good service to the country if it published this correspondence.

Another philanthropic organization has come to light in Denver, Colorado, and has developed a keen desire to loan money on farm mortgages in Western Canada, at 6 per cent. interest. This latest production is known by the high sounding title of Continental Mortgage and Deposit Company, and the letter-heads describe it as having a capital stock of \$500,000, tho we do not know whether any of it is paid up, and the head office is supposed to be located in Philadelphia, while the farmers of West-

ern Canada are being operated upon from the Denver office. We fancy this is somewhat of a similar organization, or, indeed, it may be the same under another name, as the American-Canadian Securities Loan Company, which also had its operating department in Denver. The farmers in this country need money at 6 per cent., heaven knows, but when money is so tight and when there is a great demand for it among the farmers of the United States, as well as in every city on the Continent, it looks fishy when 6 per cent. money is offered to farmers in Western Canada. Our advice to farmers is to leave it alone, because, instead of being "cheap money," we think it would be too expensive for farmers to indulge in.

According to newspaper reports, Hon. Robert Rogers, speaking at a public meeting in Montreal recently, described the Rev. Dr. Bland of Winnipeg as "a well known political hypocrite who has ever been ready to endorse, approve and applaud every crooked act that has ever been committed by a Liberal;" also that he has "never had any regard for either principle or truth." The farmers of Western Canada are well acquainted with Dr. Bland, and have every confidence in him as an able, pure-minded, fearless, and truth-loving man, who is sincerely interested in the welfare of Canada. Mr. Rogers' vile and uncalled for remarks will not injure Dr. Bland, but serve only to indicate the type of men who sometimes get into the Dominion Cabinet.

Those farmers who think present conditions are satisfactory should vote either for the Grit or Tory parties at the next Dominion election.



CANADA NEEDS A "CLEAN-UP" WEEK

Most of the cities of Canada have an annual "Clean-up" Week each spring, when the winter's accumulation of rubbish and filth is raked together and destroyed. It has been found that the health as well as the appearance of the cities is improved and flies and other pests are greatly minimized by this process. Here we see our artist's conception of the "Clean-up" week which is needed in the public life of Canada.

Slaves of the Sea

By Clay Chamberlain

Within the battered, sweltering conning tower of B-23, Lieutenant Barton and his ensign, Rolf, marshaled the utmost of their nautical skill against the onslaught of the elements, while they strove at the wheel with united brawn to keep the sloughing, pitching boat head-on to the seas.

Outside, as if gone mad with the modern passion, the reeking waters leaped and dipped the measures of a titanic dance in the clasp of a whirling cyclone. All that day, from the great heart of the desert, the sirocco had pulsed feverishly across the Mediterranean.

Night had fallen suddenly, hurtlingly; and for a time the ocean had lain with bosom feebly laboring in the hot, blasting darkness. Then the mercury in the barometer had dropped swiftly, as if some instrument had rudely pierced the shielding glass; and without further warning, the storm had come howling about the tiny submarine in all the fury of heaven unleashed.

No word had passed between the stocky, swart-visaged commander and his lithe-bodied, blonde-haired aid since the periscope staff had snapped by the board in the first crunch of the ravening wind. Then Rolf had roared above the pounding of the combers against the thick-glassed ports.

"She'll never stand the kick of this sea. We'd better sink now or we'll have to swim."

"Orders," Barton had snapped in reply, "To the Dardanelles! Report to the captain of the Victory by the 15th. Noon! That's tomorrow; and we are going thru if the Gnomes don't crack."

So they had struggled on grimly—muscles writhing under the strain and knuckles outstanding from knotted fists hard as the spokes which they gripped.

At the same time, behind them, Frank Marsh, an aged boatswain, swung the lever that played the searchlight, unceasingly to and fro—and while he toiled, he sweated—and prayed. Down below, behind a stepped, steel door, the engineer, Jack Corrigan, straightened up from the stenching cylinders, and as he mopped his fat, red face—he swore.

These four men made up the roster of this latest acquisition to the British Mediterranean fleet. B-23 was a new type of submarine, built for a special purpose, and the cramped periphery of her combined living, sleeping and mess room would not admit the stowage of human supercargo. The low, squat, snub-nosed craft was a mine-scout—untried, but alone of her kind in His Majesty's service.

Should the need arise, her duty was to fathom out the location of planted explosives in the deep murk of harbor bottoms and then to render their controlling wires useless thru the action of the sulphuric acid which she carried and which could be discharged hot from the huge platinum syringe built into her bow.

Seemingly opportunity had come with the departure of the Balkan agents from the futile London conference. For it was at the very moment when the allied armies began to tear down the web of diplomacy spun across the Turks' musty corner of Europe that B-23 had been detached from the rest of the flotilla at Gibraltar and hurried away on her secret mission.

No one aboard yet knew the purpose of the trip.

Barton's instructions—direct from the admiralty—were merely to reach the superdreadnaught Victory, at the Mediterranean end of the Dardanelles, not later than the hour mentioned and to have his arrival wirelessly at once to London. He had further to deliver a packet—then locked in his strong-box below—the official red seal of which still remained unbroken.

Tho Barton was bent upon carrying out these instructions, the elements were not. When they mutiny, even the

admiralty is powerless, and the words of the ensign were quite prophetic.

B-23, structurally, was like a small shuttle placed within a larger one.

From the base of the camel-humped tower upon her back to the bellying of her leaded keel, two steel skins enveloped her completely. A tight-fitting bilge-gate opening from the outside of the interspace was the chief means of submergence. When this gate slid wide, the two hulls at once formed a water jacket heavy enough to sink the boat.

It was after B-23 had passed Cape Matapan and, plowing desperately against the overwhelming forces, had worked well into the tanglements of the Archipelago, that her flood gate suddenly gave way.

With a series of thundering glubs, like the filling of some giant bottle, the water surged into the jacket. Simultaneously a head-seam opened, swamping the forward trimming-tank, and before either helmsman could reach the planing lever of the horizontal rudder or throw the control of the balance weight, the submarine dug her snout into the waves and went plunging beneath the surface like a frightened narwhal.

Frantically, Rolf jerked at the dangling bell cord, while Barton leaped to-

sight of the balance weight rumbling toward the stern. Like the trimming-tanks, the long, metal trough with its heavy load was used to alter the boat's keel angle.

"What's that you've got in there for weight?" he called to the engineer, as the coffin-like box crawled up its slanting track.

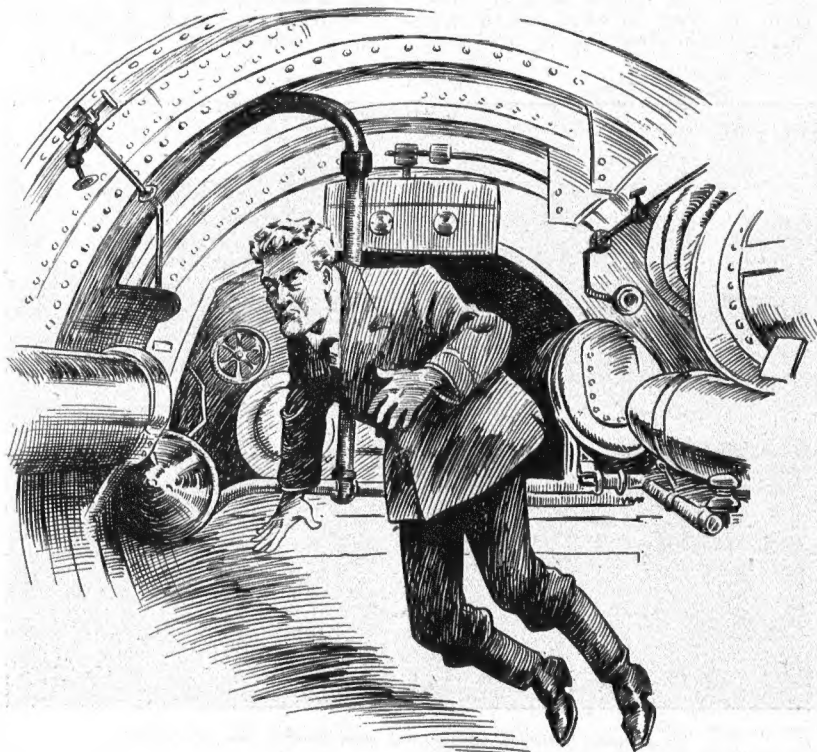
"Bath'ery plates," answered Corrigan, "two hundred av thim cum aboard the day av our startin', wid no room fer stowin'. So I chucked the oirun in the say. They're havier, anyway; an' 'tis a foiner savin' av space."

He turned his attention again to the big, sloshing triple pump, and Barton watched at the gage until it showed that the jacket had been re-emptied. Still the boat did not rise or level itself.

"Better give her the reverse!" the lieutenant ordered. "Easy at first! We must have rammed the mud pretty deep to stick like this."

As the big gas engines increased the speed of their exploding rataplan, Rolf came tumbling down from the tower followed by the boatswain, whose thin, twitching features matched the chalk-like color of his hair.

"There's a hulk sunk dead ahead," the ensign announced. Tho it did not tremble, his voice was constrained.



"HE DROPPED LIMPLY TO THE FLOOR"

ward the ladder from the hatch to the room below. The drive of the engines ceased when the boat's propellers sliced into the air, but her own momentum thrust her onward. And when gravity clutched at the logging head, she dove in a short, swift arc, coming, an instant later, to a grinding, scraping stop which shook Barton from the rungs of the ladder and sent Rolf reeling against the look-out-port.

Barton leaped to his feet, and before rushing to inspect the damaged tank wrenched open the door of the engine-room.

"For God's sake!" he shouted to Corrigan, "quick! Get that gate shut and the pumps going! And the weight as far aft as it will go! Flood that rear trimming-tank, too! Tilt her up, somehow!"

Loosened by the hammering seas, the automatic bolts had allowed the gate to slip.

Corrigan switched on the engines and closed it again in a moment—where he held it by wedging the gears. But a single glance told Barton that the rent forward could not be repaired under water. As he hurried back, he caught

"We've poked half our length thru her rotten side. The arc won't throw over twenty feet down here, and I just made her out on the fringe of the light."

At his words all looked toward the spinning shaft. And when the submarine failed to yield—tho the pull of the screw shook every bolt in her frame, the realization of the fearful possibilities of their situation, in turn, left each man shaking.

"Caught—God—my wife, poor Mary!" fell piteously from the boatswain's lips.

Barton flashed him a look from his deep, black eyes, as if searching the old man's soul, and as he clicked an order, his jaws set square.

"Go get me the reading for depth!" he said; and Marsh walked away, convulsing in an effort to regain his self-control.

Corrigan stooped to close the oil-feed—absently; for in his mind was limned a picture of the girl on the banks of Shannon for whom he had lived since the mother died—his daughter Aileen, blue-eyed as he, but with gold alloying his coppery hair and health-glow toned to beauty.

He roused from his introspection only at the falling of a dislodged wrench which struck the floor with a deep-noted clang that went tolling in ominous echo from wall to wall of the steel-lined room. Somewhat startled at finding himself alone when he looked up, he turned and followed Barton and Rolf into the outer chamber. Here the boatswain met them.

"What is it?" asked the lieutenant. "Sixty-seven feet, sir," Marsh reported—his voice barely audible.

"Three atmospheres!" exclaimed Rolf involuntarily.

"That means we can't get out," Barton kept himself well in hand. "Forty-five pounds' pressure is the least we'd need in here to hold back the water if a port were opened. And there's no way to get it."

"The compression tanks," suggested Corrigan; "wouldn't they give it if their air was freed ahl to wancet?"

"We're only carrying the four days' emergency supply required," interposed the ensign; "seventy-two hundred cubic feet—normal. It wouldn't give us thirty pounds."

Before morning, several further attempts were made to dislodge the submarine, but an anchor fluke had hooked into the wreckage and driven thru the chain hole so firmly that the trials were fruitless—and worse. For the pent-up exhaust from the engines soon made that compartment insufferable, and each time the air tight door was opened a noxious, stifling odor swept into the outer room.

"It's no use," said Barton at last, "shut them off, Corrigan! They're only eating up air—and that means hours of life now!"

All the lights on the direct circuit went out when the motors stopped, leaving the interior shrouded in gloom save for one small battery incandescent which shed its feeble, saffron illumination over a table in the centre of the living-room.

Sleep was unconsidered; it was not to be thought of there, and could come to the men only when exhaustion dragged them down. But the vital drain of the long fight above seas and the nerve rack of its culmination were already apparent, for their tense-muscled faces showed wan and haggard as the four, with lagging gait, came within the circle of the tiny bulb's yellow glow.

"It's getting bad in here already," said Barton, as he noted the rapidity of their inhalations. "I'm afraid we'll have to start the air. Stand two-hour watches while it lasts. Corrigan, you take the first turn."

As the engineer made his way slowly toward the corner where the little brass controller of the air-valve protruded from the wall beside the clock-faced gage that recorded the pressure in the priceless cylinder of air, Barton straightened his sagging shoulders resolutely, and raising his gaze to the eye-level of the other men, searched them keenly, without faltering, as if to sum in swift appraisal the measure of their weakness and their strength.

"It would be useless for me to make light of the conditions confronting us," he said at length.

His voice was pitched low, devoid of inflection, and so complete was his self-restraint, lacking, even in the slightest, betrayal of sympathy or emotion. It was more like the perfunctory droning of some jurist repeating the ritual of a mandatory sentence; yet none the less clearly it carried to the limits of the chamber.

"Our very closeness to our destination means a scarcity of merchantmen in these waters. And we are much too far down anyway to be seen from the surface, even if the periscope was not gone. The only possible manner I can conceive in which to attract attention is to keep the propellers going. But a sea making as it did last night won't calm itself in a day; so the commotion

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Successful Livestock Marketing

By W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner for Alberta

In a country of "magnificent distances," such as Western Canada is, the problem of marketing livestock is a serious one. It includes the assembling of the animals at the initial point, conveying them to the place of sale, and disposing of them after they arrive there.

In the assembling of stock for shipment, one of two things is necessary; either the animals must all be brought in on one day or the shipper must have private pens for receiving and holding them until a carload has been collected.

It sometimes happens that a shipper who has enjoyed a monopoly of the business at a given point, has made a practice of using the shipping pens for collecting and holding, and when farmers who wish to ship on their own account, or two or more farmers who wish to ship co-operatively, arrive they find the pens occupied and the regular shipper, who, because of long usage, has begun to feel that he has a right to use the pens in that way, refuses to vacate. In many cases the station agent is friendly to his cause and the farmer is put to a good deal of trouble and sometimes expense before he is able to get the use of the facilities the company has provided; and sometimes, because of the combined opposition of the regular shipper and the station agent, the farmer has been compelled to load across the grain loading platform.

It is a good practice when ordering a car for the shipment of livestock to make sure that a sufficient number of shipping pens will be available when required. If the pens are being used improperly by another shipper who refuses to vacate, the farmer will have time to get the matter adjusted thru the Superintendent's office before the day of shipment arrives.

At most places the shipping accommodations are fairly good. Shelter sheds are, however, badly needed at many points, particularly for hogs. About five years ago an inspector of the Board of Railway Commissioners recommended that shelter sheds be provided, but there were no specifications as to dimensions, etc. He doubtless assumed that the railway companies would build in proportion to the trade. In some cases they did, but altho the trade at many of these places has quadrupled, there has been no enlarging of the shelter sheds. In other cases the shelter never was adequate.

The Problem of Transportation

Most of the difficulties connected with transportation have been removed during the past seven or eight years. Prior to that time the bulk of the shipments were in train load lots either by ranchers, whose yearly output consisted of from one to three, or even four trainloads, or by buyers who, knowing the difficulty connected with getting small consignments over the road, shipped only in train load lots.

There were, and still are, natural reasons why one and two car consignments cannot be moved with the same rapidity as can a train load shipment, but there is an abundance of evidence that even railway officials viewed with disfavor the gradual decline in the number of these large shipments and the ever increasing number of small ones, and this disfavor was manifested by an indifference toward, and sometimes a contempt for, the small shipper that could not be mistaken. The indifference of the superior degenerated into hostility in his inferiors, and as the underlings were the persons with whom the small shipper came in contact, his experiences were often anything but pleasant. The large shipper knew the way to the superintendent's office, and the door was usually opened to him when he arrived there. This the minor employee knew, and he conducted himself accordingly; besides, that "fellow feeling that makes us wondrous kind" which grew up among the large shippers and the higher railway officials did much to facilitate the operations of the big dealer, a fact that did not escape the notice of the man who operated in a small way.

Most of the difficulties have disappeared as have most of those who shipped in train load lots. The small shipper is in the majority now. A large number of them have learned the way to the super-

Diversified farming is the only permanent system of agriculture. The keeping of livestock is the basis of such a system. There are several more or less serious obstacles which tend to discourage the Western farmer from keeping livestock and one of the most important of these is ignorance regarding the question of markets. In this article W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta, thoroughly discusses Western marketing conditions and the information it contains should be read and carefully considered by every farmer.

intendent's office, and they are usually treated with consideration, if not with courtesy.

Naturally, causes of complaint arise, but those that are reported to my office are mild as compared with those that were received five or six years ago. During the past two years no complaints have come to my office which, upon investigation, left anything chargeable against the higher officials further than that having got things to running smoothly they relaxed their vigilance, and the trainmen, agents and operators, finding that their movements were not being observed, grew careless and sometimes worse. In many cases the shipper's difficulty was due to some trainmen or agent waiting for a tip.

Tipping

A great many of the difficulties connected with the movement of livestock are due to the practice which certain shippers have of tipping the train crews. In most cases it follows that, in order to grant the favor for which the tip was given, the train crew fail to render to

that they needed rest, and then proceeded to spend the time at a St. Patrick's Day ball. The fact that several shippers had loaded their stock in anticipation of the train arriving as per schedule, and that their stock were shrinking at the rate of about \$3.00 per car per hour, was apparently a matter of small consequence.

There is a need of definite information. In order to secure efficient service it is necessary that the shipper know the service to which he is entitled. The man who insists upon things that the trainmen know he cannot get when he complains to the man higher up, reduces his chance of getting what he is really entitled to.

Shipping Regulations

About two years ago I was able, with the assistance of E. J. Fream, then secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, and of the Alberta Livestock Association, to put thru a set of regulations governing shipments of livestock. These regulations apply West of Winnipeg. A copy of same will be sent to



For successful marketing, uniform, high grade livestock must be produced

some other shipper the service to which he is entitled, and they impair their usefulness to the company as well. I once watched a crew work for nearly an hour with a train load of exhibition stock picking out the cars of shippers who had given them tips in order to get their cars spotted first for unloading. While it doubtless paid these exhibitors to do it, they were getting something that really belonged to someone else, and the trainmen used an hour of time for which they were being paid by the company and for which they rendered the company no service whatever.

One of the most useless things a shipper can do is to quarrel with the train crews and station agents who are not giving him the service to which he thinks he is entitled. A telegram to the district freight agent or divisional superintendent would be much more effective, and if that fails to bring results, then to the secretary of the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa.

Sometimes a train crew makes a wrong use of a good regulation that was adopted on their behalf, and the company is discommoded as badly as the shipper, yet is unable to protect itself. This occurred a few weeks ago when a train crew delayed a train six hours by claiming

any address on application to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

A phase of the problem of marketing livestock to which more attention is being paid than formerly is that of disposing of the animals after they have arrived at the point of destination. Recent events have focussed attention to this point. The Prairie Provinces had by July 1, 1914, become well stocked with hogs. Owing to the drought of that year the swine growers of the districts affected found themselves with a large number of pigs on hand and little or no grain to feed them. The war made grain prices high, consequently many of those who had grain did not have the heart to feed it. This resulted in a large number of animals going to market early which, under normal conditions, would not have gone within from one to six months, and as a consequence the percentage of unfinished animals was greatly in excess of those that were really fit for slaughter. Naturally prices had to go down, and the prices of the poorest went lowest; whether or not they went lower than they should, I am not in a position to say. The general opinion is that they did. Certain it is that the conditions were right for such a thing to occur, and the farmers, adopting the course of reasoning pursued

by the Irishman who said "Would a duck swim if there was water about? I don't know," decided that the packers had improved the opportunity. The result was that a clamor went up from two sources; the one from the packing interests, who urged that a campaign of education be started at once to prevent farmers from selling off their livestock, especially hogs; the other from the farmers, who insisted that the country is in need of more packers. Both sides appeared to think that it was the duty of the government to interfere and save the situation.

Government Intervention

Indirectly governments can do much, and should do all in their power to educate farmers in the best methods of production and to assist them in securing a fair price for what they have to sell. In a new country where settlement is sparse and the means of communication slow, governments can well afford to go as far in this direction as is consistent with sound principles. Just how far that is is an unsettled question. Expressing my personal views on the subject, I would say that a government's duty in keeping the channels of trade free from artificial obstructions is similar to that of a city in controlling traffic in a congested district. If the lives and property of those who use push carts are jeopardized by those who use motor trucks, it is the duty of the city to adopt regulations intended to control the drivers of motor trucks. When conditions become such that these cannot be controlled without endless prosecutions and investigations and without seriously embarrassing all the traffic, it is the duty of the city to go a step further. That step should not be in abolishing the motor truck, nor in the direction of the city going into the cartage business, but in providing a suitable thoroughfare for the exclusive use of those who use push carts.

Dry Refrigeration

About thirty years ago an invention was made which gave those concerns that were in a position to use it, an advantage over the ones that were not, similar to that of the owner of the motor truck over the man with the push cart. This invention was "dry refrigeration." By means of it meat could be kept sweet in the heat of summer for a period of six weeks without freezing it, and, when frozen, it could be kept indefinitely. The man who relied on wet or ice refrigeration was obliged to salt everything at the end of a week or at the most ten days.

Since the day of this invention and its application to the preservation of meats there has been a gradual absorption of the meat business by a few large concerns, and a like gradual elimination of the small dealer. This process was accelerated by the greater returns that a large concern can secure for its by-products (such as blood, bones and viscera) than is possible by the man who is operating in a small way. Inspection likewise contributed to the same end. Because of the lack of inspection, small dealers were unable to carry on an inter-provincial trade, and even the best of the local city trade went to those shops that could show the government inspector's stamp. The result was that the retailer was forced to buy of the man who operated in a sufficiently large way to secure the installation of an inspector at his plant or go out of business.

The collecting of the meat business of the country into the hands of a few large concerns is of itself not an evil. It is the opportunity which large capital and limited numbers afford for "getting together" that causes them to be distrusted and charged—rightly or wrongly—with taking an unfair advantage of their opportunity whenever supplies are in excess of immediate requirements.

The question then arises:—What is necessary to meet the situation and what can governments do?

Speaking personally, and in no wise involving or expressing the attitude of the department to which I am attached, I may say that two courses are open to the government that desires to inter-

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The Mail Bag

THE FARMERS' OPPORTUNITY

Editor, Guide:—I am much interested in many valuable items from your correspondents re the country merchant and economies in general, and in particular Mr. Kennedy's remarks about the country store-keeper, which are to the point, but until more are on the cash basis, we must consider him a "necessary evil." If we do without him we have to assume his function in some shape or form, and I believe with Mr. Kennedy that at the present, at least, we must take him into partnership thru our wholesale department, when we have become strong enough. In my own district at the present time he is a veritable God-send and asks no protection. Co-operation with him, thru him, would be more sensible than trying to assume his function. The great use of co-operation is, I take it, more educational than economic. Educate the farmer to pay cash or do without; to make his cash go as far as possible; to buy with others as well as sell with others, and to learn that we live not for ourselves but for all. Is it not a fact that when the gains become general, the interests at the other end who control prices are able to take away all gain from us, and all that will be left to us from our effort will be a clearer view of who gets the gain. Consequently, at the same time that we co-operate, we must fight for economic freedom, get rid of this wretched tariff and centre our taxes on the land.

To my mind, this new item of taxation on the part of the Dominion government is a means towards the end of a new lease of power, a bid for the individual support of the manufacturer; a chance to let him collect from the people the campaign fund expected off him to help towards that end. All large economic questions become political questions and the people must deal with them. But how? That is the rub! Without cohesion and without knowledge of the basic principles which underlie, what can you expect but a perpetuation of power on the part of the moneyed interests that have seized the government, and use it for their own interests. We have no patriotism that can be effective. The rich have too much at stake and the poor have no time to cultivate any. What is the use of passing resolutions time after time endorsing Free Trade, Taxation of Land Values and Income Tax unless we take means to enforce our expressed will? If the Liberal party would come out flat-footed for reform, then the situation would be simplified, but the one party has become complementary to the other. The money interests rule no matter who reigns, Borden or Laurier. Would the West vote solid against the government, not in support of so-called Liberal principles, but in protest against the tariff, we might gain something, and moreover would show that we have the courage of our convictions. Jay Gould's saying is just as strong today as it ever was: "The people be damned—when we want the people's power, we buy the people's masters."

I am not sure that we, the people, have any business to find fault with the government, for sometimes I feel that the government is just as good as the people, it matters not which is in power. If we are to improve conditions, the improvement must come from within ourselves—the great, plain people. If we rise to the occasion and elect men of our class to represent us in parliament at the coming elections, men who are not tied to either party, men who are pledged in black and white to stand for the demands of the masses, then and not till then can it be truthfully said that we have one grain of true patriotism. I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will continue your present fight for true patriotism—Independence. The Guide is the only organ that stands up boldly for the masses. I believe with you that the time for passing resolutions and expecting the parties to make them effective is of yesterday. Today belongs to the interests. If we are wise we will make the tomorrow ours.

J. W. ROBSON.

Pelly, Sask.

VOTING AT CONVENTIONS

Editor, Guide:—May I present a problem which bothers me? As you are

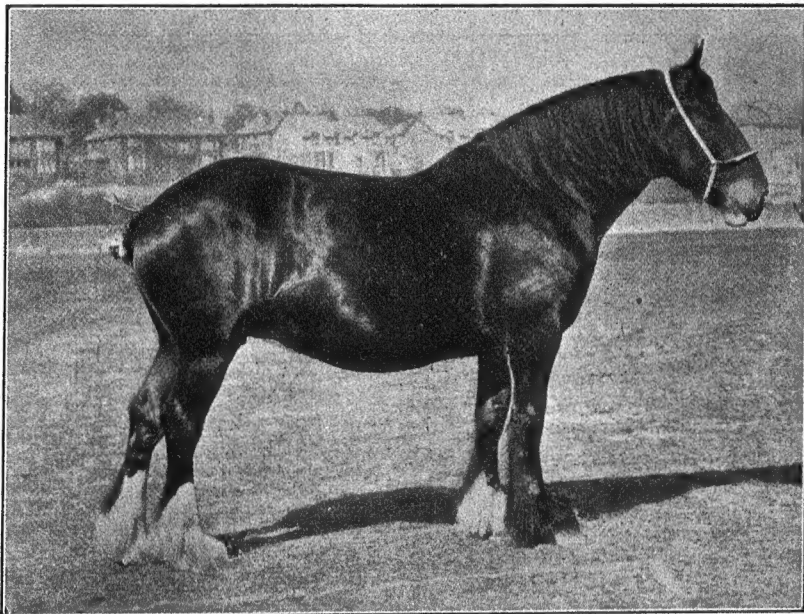
AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

aware, the women in the Saskatchewan G. G. A. possess equal rights with the men. The recent convention in Regina was the first time that I was privileged to cast my vote for officers of the Association. I spent a perturbed five minutes over the ballot paper. It had been impossible to gather much from the short speeches the candidates made in the limited time they had. I wished to use my franchise intelligently. I voted for one man because of what the Association owes to him, for another (who did not get in) because I had previously heard his platform, and I believed he would stay by it; for another, because I thought he had more personal interest in questions affecting the more struggling members. Another I would have voted for personally but that I am opposed to interlocking political and G. G. A. offices. The last X I placed against A because I did not place it against Z. Was that intelligent voting? I found a number of delegates had done similarly. One man said, "Oh, I voted the old ones back—I knew very little about them, but less about the others."

Now, Mr. Editor, I am not reflecting on the men or methods of our Association,

a hard question, as brewery and distillery companies' shares are distributed among the people, many of the clergy even, to their shame, holding them. In one street in Liverpool I noticed that there was a public house at each corner and only six other houses between each set of 'pubs.' In the country, too, in some counties one is never out of sight of a public house, sometimes more than one is in view at same time on country roads. I wrote to the London Times, begging them to set a noble example to the press of the Empire and refuse all advertisements pertaining to liquor during the war at least. They did not print it, but the manager wrote me "that they could not very well cancel existing contracts, but short of that, they are helping the movement I advocated in every possible way." I give this as a hint to the press of Canada, the nobler part of it. As to the liquor and temperance question in Canada, I can best answer it by sending you some remarkable returns from New Zealand, a happy country which is governed by the people and for the people, and these returns have silenced every opponent of the prohibition of the sale of liquor I have yet met.



"Blossom of Newhouse" (19164), foaled in 1904. Bred by Wm. Muir, Newhouse, and exported to the Colony Farm, British Columbia, in 1912.

but the question is, "Is interest and intelligence needed in this matter?" If not, we might as well have an office lottery whereby anyone wishing office could enter his name and draw lots. Or, if the best policy is "Vote the old officers back," why not make the offices life terms? It would save time.

If nominees names could be proposed at the district conventions, the list published, and at the provincial convention candidates selected from the list, we might, many of us, be better prepared. The friends on the list would have time to make or increase their reputation and the members would know a little more about their old and something about their would-be new officers. If such form of procedure would be impractical, will the men of our Association devise means whereby we can do our duty in this respect a little easier?

A WOMAN GRAIN GROWER.

THE DRINK QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—You ask me for a letter on the temperance question in England and Canada, but I do not think I had better tackle so big a question as drink in England, and I think that Lord Kitchener, Lloyd George and the government, with their practically unlimited powers during the war and backed by a loyal opposition in a country where

None are for their party,
But all are for the State
will find a solution. It is undoubtedly

The following figures show the number of convictions in police courts in an electoral district in New Zealand where liquor was not allowed to be sold for 3½ years compared with the previous 3½ years when liquor was sold:

	Liquor	No liquor
Drunkenness	130	6
Breaches of the Peace	16	2
Assaults	11	1
Disorderly and riotous conduct	9	1
Lunacy	7	2
Assaulting and resisting Police	4	0
Threatening language	3	0
Cruelty to Animals	3	0
Disturbing congregations	5	1
Other offences	112	53
	300	66
Sly grog-selling	1	24
	301	90

The above figures are more striking when it is remembered that liquor is not forbidden in the district, but only its sale forbidden and, further, near the boundaries of the district there would be liquor shops which would serve those who lived near them. In the same district the returns for 4½ years show 342 convictions with liquor to 126 without. In another district one year's trial gave 234 convictions in one year with liquor to 91 without the sale of liquor. No

wonder that the whole of New Zealand is fast going dry. It is an excellent part of their law that at every election a paper is given to each voter on which he votes for a reduction of licenses or for total abolition of them in his district. Public desire is thus obtained every three years without cost, and if abolition does not follow, it at least makes the liquor men very careful that liquor is not abused.

Let us join the Allies on the liquor question and not continue with Germany.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta., April 22.

RAILWAY EXTORTION

Editor, Guide:—I would like to point out to you, that you may possibly find the example useful at some time when on the subject of freight charges, an example of absurdly excessive baggage rate from New York to Edmonton.

A lady, now my wife, travelled from England, coming via New York on the G.T.P. She had 365 lbs. excess baggage and had to pay \$36.50, which is at the rate of \$10 per 100 lbs. Parcel post rate from England is 3s. (74c) for 11 lbs., or \$6.73 cents per 100 lbs. Further comment is unnecessary.

NORMAN P. FINNEIVOE.

Winterburn, Alta.

WHERE DO WE COME IN?

Editor, Guide:—A cartoon that appeared in your paper some time ago and the question, "What shall we do—buy abroad, enrich the Dominion treasury and starve our working men, or buy 'Made in Canada' goods, enrich the manufacturer and starve the treasury?" has set men thinking all over the country. What shall we do? In all ages the strong have oppressed the weak, the burden of taxation has always been avoided by those who had it in their power to place it on the backs of others.

The present increase in the tariff is another attempt on the part of the privileged class (of whom the Hon. W. T. White is the servant) to use this power. While we have nominally a government of the people, this power still lies in the hands of a very few privileged ones and they are using it. What shall the great mass of people who work for their living do now that the heaviest burden of taxation that has ever been placed on their shoulders must be met?

Let us consider whither we are tending as a nation. The manufacturers of Canada, with the heads of the financial concerns, stand to us as did the tyrannic landlord class of the British Isles. They are gradually bringing under their power both the working class of the manufacturing towns and the farmers of the whole of the Dominion. The workers of the cities will be entirely at their mercy and their servility will be only partially mitigated by organization. The farmers are being brought into subjection by an iniquitous tariff. The more we tax the goods of Britain, the less will she buy from us and this latest increase in the tariff of 7½ per cent. is just so much more a restriction of the farmers' markets. We are already in the position of having to pay for needed commodities an unjust price altogether out of proportion to their price in the open markets of the world, and having to accept for our products the prices paid in the free trade markets of the world minus what a tyrannical banking combine and the railway companies charge us. This servility will go on from bad to worse as the monopolization of land will increase—a goal that is bound to be reached as unjust burdens are placed on the farmer. It is already creating unstable conditions in the occupancy of land and men. Even the experienced farmers are finding the burden too great.

The Grain Growers' Associations have it in their power to call a halt. Even if we could not create a third party and capture the legislative halls at Ottawa, we could at least do a patriotic deed by buying all our needed commodities where we sell our products. Our goods would not cost us any more and we would have the satisfaction of knowing that the Dominion treasury would be filled instead of forging shackles to curtail more and more our own liberty. It would be an easy matter, as well as wise,

Continued on Page 19

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A TESTIMONY

It is said that fate has a grudge against the person who brags of his immunity from trouble, but I don't believe it, so I'm going to say right out loud that I have passed thru the winter without suffering from a single cold in the head. For my part I don't think fate has anything to do with it.

Some years ago I used to suffer from the sort of cold that makes one sit up in bed and beat the air in one's struggle to breathe. I used to go about bleary-eyed and red of nose, not merely for a day or a week, but for a month at a time. I tried every cure that was recommended to me, and as everybody has his own particular treatment for a cold in the head my life was full of variety—and colds.

Then one cold winter day business took me out to a farm house, which was not as free from draughts as the city house in which I had been accustomed to dwelling. Immediately I felt the chills creeping up my back and I began to sneeze and snuffle and I knew that another of my terrible colds had descended upon me. In despair I looked up at my host and asked, "Can you tell me how to cure a cold?"

"I am not sure that I can," he said, "but I can tell you how to prevent it," and I listened with a rapt expression while he pointed the way to health along the road of a daily cold water bath. That day marked the beginning of my victory over colds.

The cold water treatment has been supplemented by a wide open window, winter and summer, day and night, and woollen garments next the skin from early fall until late spring.

Finally I don't go around looking for cold "bugs." I give any person who has a cold as wide a berth as possible and I wouldn't kiss my best friend if she had a cold in her head, for if she was a good friend of mine she wouldn't want me to.

Well anyway, thanks to all these different influences, I have come thru the winter unscathed and I pass the information on that you, my readers, may know that it can be done, even by a person with a strong tendency and long habit in that direction.

That you may know that my immunity was not lack of exposure I may add that both at home and at the office. I was brought in contact with colds of a particularly virulent type.

All of which goes to prove that fate hadn't anything to do with those early colds of mine, but rather that they were entirely due to my own ignorance and neglect of the ordinary rules of health.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HAT DYES

Dear Miss Beynon:—Please forward enclosed patterns to "Curly" as I have not noticed that she received any response to her request last month. I can send her more if she still needs them and I hope these will be of use. I would say to "Lover of Woods" that there is a hat dye which can be bought in Winnipeg, in the departmental stores, at 25 cents a bottle, including brush. It is called Colorite and comes in a variety of colors. A bottle contains enough for two coats and I know by experience that it is good.

Now for the real reason of my writing to you. If you will send me, as soon as possible, the address of "Mother of Six," whose letter was in this week's Guide, I will send her some clothes that will help supply the many needs of her family. I could send the parcel to you to be forwarded, but to send direct would save double postage.

We are enjoying Dr. Speechley's articles in The Guide.

AVENS.

I am so glad you had the foresight not to send the parcel to The Guide as it would have necessitated the payment of double carriage.

F.M.B.

ENJOYING HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have taken The Guide for three years or more and I have always enjoyed reading the columns devoted to women and women's work, Sunshine page and lately the Country Homemakers, and some of the

letters are very helpful. The last number of The Guide, the "Household Number," is worth a good deal to women in the country I think. I have not read all of it yet, but expect to soon and will also save the paper for future reference. I am enclosing a letter to "Elizabeth." I have not seen her name in The Guide for some months, but no doubt you can still find her and will greatly oblige me by sending her the enclosed letter. I enclose ten cents in stamps for which please send me the booklets "Maternity" and "How to Teach the Truth to Children."

Yours very sincerely,

PATIENCE.

THE ANT NUISANCE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just finished reading the interesting letters in the Country Homemakers' page for this week and have determined to write and see if you can give me any advice as to how I could get rid of ants. Our house is banked up rather high with sod and the ants I think must get in between the window sashes. Anyway they seem to be running about in both bedroom and living room. I have removed a sod or two outside the living room window, but see no trace of a nest there. I think they may come up from under the floor, but their favorite promenade seems to be the living room window sill, where early one

an old superstition that all babies must have "three months' colic." This is a very wrong idea, for it is not necessary for a baby to have colic for three months or any other length of time. Yet colic is one of the common disorders of babyhood.

If baby has colic the first thing to be done is to relieve the present attack. This usually can be done by cleaning out the intestinal tract with an enema of warm water, then applying heat to the feet and abdomen. A little peppermint water may be given, as this helps in the digestion of the food and also helps to dislodge any gas that may have accumulated and which is giving pain. Sometimes if the baby is turned over on its abdomen and the back gently patted the gas will become dislodged. As soon as the gas commences to pass off the baby is relieved, for it is the gas that causes the pain of colic.

After the attack has been relieved, the mother should look for the cause so as to prevent future attacks. In the majority of cases this is due to an error in feeding. A mistaken kindness has allowed someone to give the baby some food besides milk and baby is unable to digest this food. If the baby is breast-fed, it may be that the mother has eaten something that disagrees with the baby. Quite frequently acid fruit

stomach is upset. When the doctor makes an examination he may find that this is not the most serious condition present. Frequently in the beginning of pneumonia in babies there is vomiting and diarrhoea or constipation. If the mother would observe closely she would notice that the baby was breathing faster than usual and she would at once suspect there was some trouble with the lungs. Whenever a baby has a cold or its stomach is upset, the mother is perfectly safe in giving it an enema, or injection, of warm water. No nursery should be without a syringe, for it always is needed where there is a baby.

Another home remedy, that may be used in case of colds, is the old-fashioned onion poultice. Doubtless this has saved the lives of hundreds of babies. In our grandmothers' days it frequently was the case that the doctor had to ride fifty miles on horseback in order to see a patient, so he could not be summoned unless the baby was seriously ill. The grandmothers always kept on hand a supply of home remedies which were very efficacious. The modern nursery also should be supplied with a few simple remedies, as essence of peppermint, castor oil, turpentine and oil.

MIXED FLOUR

By Dr. Wiley in Good Housekeeping

We print the extract given below to show the close relation between housewifery and politics.

"Flour, in the common acceptance of the term, is the bolted, finely ground product of the wheat-berry. If any other kind of flour is meant, the kind is stated. Mixed flour is flour combined with some other substance. Has it a past? Yes. It was a very lively issue twenty years ago. The housewife buying flour at that time was never certain that she was getting the pure product. A substance known as "flourine," made from more or less pure and dry corn-starch, was offered in great quantities to the millers of this country, and was used by some of them.

At that time, as chief of the Division of Chemistry, I employed A. J. Wedderburn as special agent to determine the extent and character of the adulteration of flour. He made a valuable report, which was printed by Congress. In transmitting this report for printing I said: "Whenever the price of wheat is very much above that of Indian corn it becomes profitable to mix the two products, using as large a portion of the Indian corn as can be employed without materially injuring the raising-qualities of the mixture. . . . It is to the gluten that wheat-flour owes its property of making a light, porous, and spongy loaf. The admixture of Indian corn flour, therefore, with wheat-flour can not be done without injuring, to that extent, the special qualities for which wheat-flour is so highly valued."

In order to correct these faults, the Congress of the United States in 1898 passed a law placing a tax on mixed flour, providing that no one could engage in it except by taking out a license, and placing himself under the supervision of the Internal Revenue Department of the Treasury. Altho the tax was very small, four cents on each barrel, the licensing and regulations were restrictive, with the result that the making of mixed flour ceased to be a great industry and has been dwindling ever since.

But the same industries that opposed the enactment of the mixed-flour law in 1898 advocated its repeal this year. Who are they? The manufacturers of corn-starch were practically the only persons represented before the Ways and Means Committee this year to attempt to break down the safe-guards which now regulate the mixing of corn-starch and other cereals with wheat-flour. These firms make practically all of the corn-starch which is manufactured in the United States, so the reason for their interest in the matter can readily be seen."

The Panama Canal cost \$353,000,000—ten days' cost of the great war.



A SIMPLE VINE-CLAD HOUSE POSSESSING GREAT CHARM

morning last autumn, to my horror, I found a tremendous battle in progress. The whole wide window sill was covered with ants, some still engaged in the deadly combat and many others already killed. I swept them all into a dustpan and consigned them to the flames, sprinkling the sill and the vicinity with pepper. During the winter they have not been so much in evidence, but this spring again, suddenly they seem to be everywhere even in the baby's cradle. I devoutly wish the "pied piper" would come my way or that you could tell me of something as efficacious. Hoping for some advice very soon and with best wishes for the continued success of your splendid paper.

"DESPERATE."

Ant Exterminator.—Ten cents worth of tartar emetic will rid your premises of any kind of ants. Mine thrived on cayenne pepper, borax, etc., and seemed fond of all sorts of sprays, but quickly left after the first sprinkling of tartar emetic. It is poison and must be used with care where there are small children.

Oil of Cedar is also said to be an excellent cure for this nuisance.

F. M. B.

WHEN BABY IS SICK

The habit of regularity if well established and carried out will prevent many of the ills of babyhood. There is

OFFICERS:	
Hon. President—D. W. Warner	Edmonton
President—James Speakman	Penhold
Vice-Presidents—	
H. W. Woods	Carstairs
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton
S. S. Dunham	Lethbridge
W. D. Trego	Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

CROSSFIELD DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

The following report has just come to hand from A. A. Hall, Secretary of Crossfield District Association:

"I thought perhaps the members of the U. F. A. might like to hear what we are doing in the Crossfield District Association. We organized in Crossfield about nine months ago and the Association is composed of the following unions: Floral, Sunshine, Tan-y-Bryn, Oneil and Rodney, making five in all. We have an office located in the town and are handling flour, coal, fence posts, wire, binder twine, fruits in their season, etc. We are also shipping co-operatively practically all the hogs that are shipped out of the district. We have a set of five ton scales located in the stockyard and are looking around for a suitable place for a storehouse and another set of scales to be used for weighing coal, hay and other things which the farmer may want to use them for. We have handled the following goods since January 1, 1915: Nine cars of coal, three cars of flour and feed, three cars of cedar posts, one car of willow posts, and three one hundred pound kegs of formaldehyde. We have shipped out twenty-three cars of hogs and two of cattle, amounting to \$25,729.10. The cost of handling the hogs ranges from 20 cents to 35 cents per hundred. All this work is done by the co-operation of the members of the U. F. A. in their district, and let me say right here that the members of the U. F. A. in the Crossfield District are loyal to their own organizations, and that is why we are so successful. The next time you hear from us we hope to be doing the most of the buying and selling for the farmers of this district."

SOWING GOOD SEED

J. Higginbottom, Secretary of Lonebutte Union, No. 643, reports as follows: "I have been away for a few weeks and have not been able to see the person who acted in my absence. We, however, are still on the map and as we finish seeding grain hope to put in a crop of hardy annual U. F. A. I believe for all farmers it is a money maker. We reaped our first crop a few weeks ago when the Lonebutte school was declared an up-to-date school in the sense that now all intellectual and social meetings are free. (See Grain Growers' Guide, Aug. 26, 1914).

FALLEN HEROES

Dear Mr. Cross:—We have just read with deep sorrow the news of the awful bereavement that has fallen on Mrs. Cross and yourself. There may be some comfort in the thought that your boy gave his life for his country and died helping to defend humanity against monstrous savagery. We hardly think any words of ours can convey any real comfort, when the sorrow is so keen and fresh, but we cannot help expressing to Mrs. Cross and to yourself the profound sympathy that we and many members of the U. F. A. brotherhood feel for you in this trouble.

The U. F. A. has not been backward in its duty towards the Empire in these trying times either in the matter of cash contributions or the giving of men to fight our battles in the trenches. Several of our secretaries resigned to go to the front and the roll of honor of those who have fallen already contains names well known to the U. F. A. In addition to Lt. Col. R. L. Boyle, of Crossfield, who was always a strong friend of the U. F. A., another name I have noticed is that of David Cross, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cross, of Nanton. William Cross is secretary of our union at that point and the letter quoted above has been sent to the sorrowing parents on behalf of the Association.

THE TAX ON LETTERS

The following letter was sent by James Speakman, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, to the Post Office Department at Ottawa:

"The Postmaster General, Ottawa.
"Dear Sir:—We want to protest most earnestly against the Post Office regulation causing all letters lacking the war

tax stamp to be sent to the Dead Letter office. This is a great hardship, especially on our widely scattered farm population, and we hope this absurd order will be cancelled, that all letters will be forwarded to the addresses, as they ought to be, and deficiencies in postage collected from the receiver.

"Yours truly,
"JAMES SPEAKMAN,
"President U.F.A."

Calgary, April 19, 1915.

The Post Office department in reply wrote as follows:

"Sir:—
"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 19th inst., in which you protest against the regulation which requires letters on which the senders have neglected to pay the war tax to be sent to the Dead Letter office.

"In reply, I am to say that this department has considered it necessary for the present, at least, to adopt the course to which you object for several reasons:

"1—If letters upon which the senders fail to prepay the war tax were forwarded to destination and delivered to the addresses subject to collection of the deficiency or double the deficiency, the persons who mailed these letters might remain in ignorance of the fact that the war tax is required, whereas if their letters are returned to them they will remember the war tax next time.

"2—For the present, it does not seem advisable to treat letters for delivery in Canada differently in this respect from letters for places outside of Canada and, if all letters on which the war tax was not prepaid were forwarded to destination, the deficiency in the case of letters going outside of the Dominion, would be collected by other postal administrations and this would defeat the very purpose of the War Revenue Act.

"The department trusts that there will be no serious dislocation of business owing to this arrangement, as the public is being amply warned thru the newspapers and thru all post offices to be careful to prepay the war tax on their correspondence, and instructions have been given to the Dead Letter offices and thruout the postal service to have letters which are returned on account of the war tax being unpaid promptly dealt with every day, so that any delay will be reduced to a minimum.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"A. W. THROOP, Secretary."
Ottawa, April 23, 1915.

The above letters are copied from correspondence between the Post Office department and the Central Office, and it is hardly necessary to make any comment on same. If the facts were not definitely stated there in the letter from the Post Office department, one would hardly suppose that it were possible for any serious, intelligent business man to cause such immense inconvenience, and often loss, to the general public, simply to make a few people "remember the war tax next time." It is likely that for a while at least our Association will be affected by this special war tax to a greater extent than other organizations, on account of the fact that so much of our correspondence comes from outlying districts where information as to what is actually required is not well distributed, and where the post offices are poorly equipped to meet the new demands being made upon them. As a matter of fact the big Central Post Office authorities themselves do not seem to be very well informed as to what the new regulations are and we already have instances where letters have been returned to the sender, and the tax collected at that end, and where they have been sent to the Dead Letter office at Edmonton and a notice afterwards sent to this office for the amount of the war tax, which is then returned to Edmonton before the letter is finally released. The whole thing is so absurd in its working out that one is inclined to wonder sometimes whether we really are a part of the great British public, living under the British flag, which, as our friends the politicians are so fond of telling us, "stands for liberty

freedom and justice." We must surely be forgetting some of the principles for which our Empire stands when we accept so calmly and almost without comment, such autocratic interference with the ordinary course of business, just to teach us to "remember the war tax next time."

RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENTS

It may interest our members to hear how we have fared so far in trying to push thru some amendments in the Railway Act, that we considered necessary. In the report of the Transportation Committee for last year I particularly referred to amendments that were to give farmers a better chance in trying to get compensation for stock damaged or killed on a railway. An amendment that would have placed us in a better position in this respect was included in the proposed new railway bill brought forward early last year, but held up ever since on the pretext of the war. When the session, recently closed, was commencing, I tried to get that proposed railway bill again before the House of Commons, but the government refused to take it up, on the ground that it was contentious matter. When I could not get the whole bill before the House, I tried hard thru our National Council, thru the Railway Commission, and thru J. E. Armstrong, M.P., to get consideration at any rate for the one amendment, relating to the damaging and killing of stock on the railways. But no attention has been given the matter. This is not in any sense a party question. The late Liberal government brought forward such an amendment in 1911, and the Conservative opposition blocked it. The Conservative government brought forward such an amendment last year, but dropped it and has dropped it ever since, because it is "contentious" and there must of course be nothing "contentious" during the war. I have not had time to read very closely the debate during the late parliamentary session, but I have a dim impression that matters and even legislation that seemed "contentious" were handled there. But possibly the matters affecting the welfare of a political party are more urgent than matters of mere justice in a large part of the nation. I must frankly say that my experience during the last years has brought me in the conviction that we are getting hardly any consideration at all at Ottawa. I could bring forward a number of illustrations from subjects put in the hands of the executive by our conventions. In some instances we could not even get a reply. How long are we going to be content to be helpless, to be treated by politicians as if we hardly existed? Apparently we cannot get what we want from the present political party. Are we not yet strong and united enough to shake off the party yoke and to handle our matters ourselves without any regard for the interest of any political party?

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

ABOUT PICNICS

The time will soon be here when the annual picnics will be held, many of our unions in fact have probably already considered this matter and decided on a date. We hope that those who intend holding a picnic this year and desire the attendance of a member of the executive or board of directors as representative of the Central Office, will take particular note of the instructions and suggestions which will be found at the end of this article. There are two or three things which have been very noticeable in regard to the demand for speakers at picnics during the last two or three years. There is a lack of co-operation between unions in the same district which has caused on occasions a speaker to travel over the same ground three times in the season, when it would have been just as easy for the three to arrange their picnic on consecutive dates and thus make one trip cover the whole thing. When one considers that occasionally a speaker has to travel and pay for transportation over 200 miles or more, it is small wonder that our financial position is invariably such that the

Central Office is never able to afford equipment which is necessary if we are to do the best work we are capable of. Another instance of this lack of co-operation occurred twice last year and that was the case of two districts, fifteen or twenty miles apart holding their picnic on the same day, and in both cases the speaker finally landed at the wrong picnic because no arrangements had been made to meet him, nor had he been advised definitely how to find his way to the place where he was expected. We recommend that in every case unions consult with their neighbors and endeavor, so far as possible, to arrange several meetings in the same district to be covered at the same time by the same speaker.

Another thing we must insist on this year is that all unions sending for a speaker must arrange for him to be met on the station and transported to and from the picnic grounds. He must also be given definite information as to how far from the railway line the picnic grounds will be and in what direction. These little details are often very important when arranging a series of meetings in different parts of the country and when the Central Office supplies a speaker without cost to the union, surely we are entitled to ask for this much in return. To save time and disappointment, unions would do well to see that this information is sent in when making their application.

Another matter for your consideration is the arrangements for the program itself. Some of our speakers last year, after having received an invitation and having to travel a considerable distance at a cost of from \$20 to \$30 to the Association, found the program at the picnic so badly arranged that in a few cases they were not given the opportunity to speak at all, and in others found the arrangements so bad that the counter-attractions of sport, etc., which were being run off at the same time and in close proximity, rendered their efforts practically useless. This kind of thing is very little help to the Association of which you are a member, and whose money you are spending. We are pleased to meet your request for a speaker and often do so at great inconvenience to ourselves. There is no reason why every picnic could not be managed in such a way that at least one half hour during the day could be given up entirely to the speaker and everything else held up so that he could enjoy the undivided attention of his audience. I think that that is the least that one could expect after having travelled a long distance at considerable expense and inconvenience at the request of the management of the picnic.

For my own part, I must say that in three years experience I have never yet failed to get a hearing at any picnic I have attended. On the contrary sometimes the position has been reversed and instead of too little, there has been too much, at least for one man. I have been called upon sometimes to speak three times in one day. But to return to the matter in hand, there have been some occasions when it has meant pretty hard work with responsible people in charge of the picnic to get things in such shape that a decent opportunity to speak was afforded. In my experience I have found that if a special place, preferably sheltered by trees, or in some other way, is marked out as a place where those in attendance at the picnic can lunch or take supper in comfort, it will be generally used by all present, and that with very little trouble the people can be induced to spend half an hour or so immediately after the meal, listening to the speakers, who can talk from the back end of a wagon or democrat, if no platform has been provided. The essential feature is, however, that no counter attractions should be run off at the same time, that a definite time be set for the speaking and that this time be allowed for in the program. I hope that these few suggestions will find a place in the deliberations of all our unions when discussing the matter of a picnic this year, and that as a result we will have bigger and better picnics and that more good will be done to all concerned.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin	Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long	Namias
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	Jenner

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

EXECUTIVE:

Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins . . . Moose Jaw
Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning . . . Regina
President—J. A. Maharg . . . Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes . . . Porcupine
Sec. Treasurer—J. B. Musselman . . . Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green . . . Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales . . . Langham
J. F. Reid . . . Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

Fred W. Green . . . Moose Jaw
George Langley . . . Maymont
C. E. Platt . . . Tantalion
W. J. Thompson . . . Warman
J. B. Musselman . . . Moose Jaw

WANT INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

I am instructed by the Douglas branch to write you again re names and addresses of secretaries of locals in this district and to advise you why we require them.

There is a decided feeling in this district that the time has arrived when the farmers should be represented in the Federal House at Ottawa. Our idea was to write all branches concerned inquiring if they would support and vote for a farmers' candidate at the next general election, also if they would contribute towards his election expenses. If a favorable reply was received it was intended to call a convention at North Battleford or some other suitable place, nominate a man and run him in the farmers' interests. The said candidate to be independent of either Grit or Tory or in other words not to be tied to the donkey's tail, as per the issue of The Guide of April 7.

I may add this branch pledges itself to support and contribute towards election expenses.

W. PHILLIPS,
Sec. Douglas Local.

KEATLEY'S RESOLUTION

Below is a copy of a circular sent to locals by Keatley Association:

The following resolution was passed at our monthly meeting held on March 27 at the Lakeview school.

"That the secretary write to the Mail Bag portion of The Guide stating that this Association would be delighted to see an effort made to put a genuine Grain Growers' candidate in the field of Dominion politics for the Battleford constituency. That for this purpose this local will be willing to contribute the sum of ten dollars for a properly accredited man. We make this offer on the following conditions:

"1—That the total of the sums promised by all the locals in the constituency shall be an amount suitable to meet the candidate's election expenses.

"2—That a proper nomination convention be called in Battleford.

"3—That none but credentialled delegates be allowed to be present at this convention.

"4—That the man chosen for our candidate shall sign his resignation from parliament and place it in the hands of the secretary at that nomination meeting, in case at any time the majority of Grain Growers in his constituency need to recall him."

This resolution has been sent to The Guide and we are now sending copies to all the secretaries in the district. This matter merits our earnest and immediate attention, especially as the election is said to come off in June, and we understand that owing to a split in the two parties at Battleford we have a unique chance. Call a special meeting of your members if necessary and push this matter ahead.

LIONEL G. SIMMONDS,
Sec. Keatley Ass'n.

UNITED ACTION NECESSARY

I notice that there is a growing feeling of bringing out independent candidates at the coming general election. I hardly feel that they should be independent, but should be pledged to work in the interest of the organized farmers and if the G. G. A. purposes taking any action along political lines, which I feel they should, they ought to formulate a political platform setting forth the nature of the legislation they feel is required by the G. G. A. Care must be exercised along these lines so as not to allow party politicians taking advantage of our organization to advance their own interests by false misrepresentation, etc.

If we purpose taking any independent action in politics we must be prepared to throw away our party allegiance and stand firm and true to the interests of our organization. Otherwise we will be snuffed out and the party politicians will have won the day. However, if, after careful deliberation, we find that the time has arrived for independent action by the farmers, who, I think, have been hoodwinked and bluffed by Grits and Tories long enough, then let us up and at them and show that we mean business and I have no fear as to results.

An old saying of Sir John A. MacDonald's was that the farmers were the most contented people that he had; they were satisfied; they never wanted anything and they never got anything. But such is not the case now. We want many things, but do not get them as fast as we would like. The blame rests with ourselves, for we are welded so much to "party" that we lose our personality by dividing our forces, accomplishing the desires of the two great political parties. This should be well threshed out and if we take any action, let it be united action, the same as the British Empire has done and success will crown our efforts.

R. D. GRANT,
President Turvin Local.

PASWEGIN'S PLAN

John L. Rooke,
Togo.

Dear Sir:—Received your letter of the 25th ult., with list of names of Associations asked for, for which accept my thanks.

On the other side of this sheet you will see a copy of the letter we are sending to the different locals. The sending of these letters is due to our disgust at the wasteful system of patronage that seems to permeate everything governmental and at the further burdening of the farmer and the discrimination against the British manufacturer as evidenced in the recent increases in the tariff. Our government is a farce of representation of the people.

Our Association, tho not numerically strong, is progressing favorably and I believe bids fair to live and accomplish to a fair extent at least, its purpose.

Sincerely yours,
A. F. McDONALD,
Sec. Paswegin Ass'n.

ATTEND PARTY CONVENTIONS

The following is copy of letter above referred to:

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Paswegin and Quill City Grain Growers' Associations held recently, the universal opinion was that we, as farmers, are not receiving the fair consideration or treatment to which we are justly entitled from our legislative bodies. That this is clearly a result of neglect on the part of the farmers as a whole in not taking an active interest in the nomination of candidates to represent them, cannot be disputed. As most men have their political affiliations more or less strong, it was felt that it is not expedient to elect farmers on independent tickets and that the only way open is to organize as Grain Growers all over each constituency and then see that the delegates of both political parties from each polling subdivision be instructed to support a farmer at the nominating conventions of their respective parties, and thus at the election whichever side wins out will give us a true representative.

In order to secure farmers of the proper mental and moral calibre, it will be necessary to develop and bring them to light. In order to do this it is essential that each local keep alive, meet regularly and by an intelligent system of study and discussion of matters pertaining to the economic side of farming to make each man thoroughly conversant with the needs of agriculture. From these men so developed we should have a good range of choice. The sooner we begin this system of development and selection, the sooner we will be able to accomplish the purpose outlined.

Would you please take this up with your organization and do your best to extend this work by having all adjacent unorganized territory brought into line and everybody working for this common purpose and thus bettering our position.

Sincerely yours,
A. F. McDONALD.

Paswegin, Sask.

A SUGGESTED PLATFORM

In reply to your letter of a few days ago, I would state that my reasons for asking for a list of locals in District 13 are as follows:

I was appointed secretary of an Association organized for the purpose of pledging candidates for parliament to certain things beneficial to Grain Growers, and for this purpose we wish to get all the locals from District 13 to send a delegate to a convention to find out just what we want to pledge our candidates so that it will carry some weight, as we may want a thing that some other people do not want. The following are some of the things we want and we propose to have papers prepared and read on each at the convention:

Prison reforms, total prohibition, Direct Legislation, universal suffrage, Free Trade within the Empire, government to regulate farm machinery without the assistance from outsiders, and a few other things.

THOS. R. GRANT.

Dinsmore.

THE ASSOCIATION AND POLITICS

The correspondence herewith published shows that many of our members are of the opinion that the farmers as a class are not properly represented in parliament and that their interests are not given due consideration by the members thereof elected by either of the existing parties. It is evident that many believe that the farmers should organize as a class for the election of representatives to parliament. The general opinion seems to be that such candidates, not obligated to either of the existing parties, would be independent.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	Balbeak
" 2—M. P. Roddy	Rouleau
" 3—G. E. Noddy	Lampman
" 4—B. M. Johnson	Eastview
" 5—J. W. Easton	Mosomin
" 6—F. W. Redman	Grenfell
" 7—C. O. A. Travis	Govan
" 8—Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
" 9—John F. Reid	Orcadia
" 10—J. L. Rooke	Togo
" 11—T. Sales	Langham
" 12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
" 13—W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
" 14—T. M. Morgan	Aquadeil
" 15—Frank Burton	Vanguard
" 16—W. T. Hall	Surbiton

Members Can't Act Independently

No man can be elected to such a position without organization on the part of his supporters. Such organization means a new party. If a number of such candidates should be elected it is altogether likely that they would adopt a common platform and endeavor to act in unison and thus a new party in the House would be created. It is scarcely possible for any man to act independently in these days of organization. It is certainly not possible in the House of Commons. A member has the choice of only two sides when voting on any question and voting yea or nay he sides either with the government or the opposition. It is quite possible, however, that by the organization of the farmers into a political party and the election of representatives of themselves pledged to the farmers' platform, some of the weaknesses of party government might, to say the least, become exceedingly conspicuous and this in itself should be of real value.

Organized Along Non-Party Lines

Successful parties have nearly always come into existence in support of some great social or economic issue. Such parties have drawn for their membership upon many classes of citizens. The farmers of the West organized as they are along strictly non-party lines have had a very great influence upon legislation. Our Western Associations have drawn to themselves men and women of all kinds of political opinion and affiliation. In our demand for legislation necessary to agricultural interests we have had the support of Liberals, Conservatives, Independents, Socialists and others and we have had with governing bodies an influence of very great importance to Western agricultural interests. This influence would be greatly impaired were the Association to become the machine of Liberals or Conservatives or of any new party to be created. Half the members would at once become the political opponents of the other half or, what is more likely, only those of the new party would remain in the Association.

The Association in recognition of its educational work receives a yearly grant from the Provincial Government, from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and from The Grain Growers' Grain Company. None of these could very well make grants which might be used in an election campaign.

Must Remain Non-Partizan

It is evident from some of the correspondence received that an effort is being made in some quarters to use the Association either in forwarding the interests of one or the other of the existing parties or in creating a new party. Any attempt to make such use of the Association, if successful, would be fatal to the organization as it now stands—an organization of all the farmers, irrespective of party affiliations. It would be palpably unfair to those of the Association's members who are attached to any of the existing parties to use for the creation of a new party or in support of the opposing party the organization which they have helped to build up. Members everywhere should bear this in mind and should nip in the bud any attempt on the part of any one to use the Association in support of any kind of partizan political campaign. The convention, as a body, has always taken a strictly non-partizan stand and in our last convention at Regina it set forth this position very clearly in the revised constitution, section 21, sub-section 3, which reads as follows:

"No officer of the Association or of any division thereof may use his title as an officer while engaged in any partizan political campaign, in electioneering, in working for or in support of any candidate for office, or while engaged in any business or commercial undertaking outside of the Association unless authorized by the Central Board."

J. B. M.

Equity Twine



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The SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

for Saskatchewan farmers. Get the price to your station from your local Secretary.

Ask him also for prices of

Fencing and Posts

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Sec. MOOSE JAW, Sask.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henderson, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

LEADERS WANTED

Wm. Allison, secretary of Souris District Association, writes:—

We expect directly after seeding to establish a branch of the Association at Bayview, some ten miles east of here. We are also arranging for a district directors' meeting to be held in May at Boissevain to get the opinions of the different branches as to what work should be taken up, and hope by then to have one of the directors present with us to guide us in our deliberations. So that we at least have before us some outlined policy to endorse and carry out. As I have already expressed myself, if this work is to be carried on with any show of success it will be accomplished more thru the labor of some one receiving a certain amount of returns for the effort put forth than by any system of voluntary help picked up here and there when they have nothing else to do and feel like doing it. Every day confirms that opinion more strongly. Out of my correspondence with thirty-three Grain Growers' secretaries, some four have taken the trouble to answer, which means twenty-nine more letters will have to be written, and failing to show any more signs of life I figure on making a personal call and see if I have ability to instill some new life into these luke-warm Grain Growers. I have no desire to create the impression that I am trying to create a fat job for myself, and I will be only too glad to give way to some one more capable than myself and will render him whatever assistance I can in my spare time. But I do believe that Western Canada's greatest need today is men big enough to be leaders of men—men with a vision of the greatest possibilities that ever confronted any country. For, after all is said and done, we think we have a wonderful country, and we have, wonderful in one thing, namely, its possibilities, and it is surely up to us to say what we will make of this wonderful country.

In my opinion the Grain Growers' Association has overtaken largely the work it set out to do and is less active resting on the good work it has accomplished. But, with the intellectual unrest prevailing, the social unrest to solve, the conciliation of capital and labor ahead of us, in view of the standing it has gained for itself, the sought-after advice from the various boards and large corporations, must have an influence for good in the shaping of all laws, business or political. Surely some teacher of insight and foresight with courage and convictions can be procured, and kept busy directing the thoughts of men towards the solving of the hundred and one big questions rising up before us every day of our lives.

MARKETING PROBLEMS

The Poplar Heights and Baie St. Paul branches held a very successful joint meeting on the evening of April 29 at Marquette. Notwithstanding that many of the farmers were busy seeding a large number left their work to attend the meeting. The farmers in this district are getting much interested in co-operative buying and being "mixed farmers" are at the present time very much agitated over the marketing of baled hay and farm products.

Secretary R. McKenzie gave an address on the "Principles of Co-operation," and made some suggestions as to how farmers can by organization get into closer touch with consumers of farm products so as to lessen the spread that now exists between the farm and the kitchen table of the consuming classes. A spirited discussion followed in which the advisability of the farmers surrounding Winnipeg who have large quantities of baled hay to sell on the Winnipeg market appointing their own agent to look after the selling of carload shipments of baled hay was considered.

WHO PAYS THE STAMP TAX?

A number of our branches are asking the question, "Who pays the stamp tax?" Complaints have been made that shippers of cream to the Crescent Creamery Company have been charged in their accounts with the stamp placed on letters and orders sent out in payment for cream shipped to the company.

This is another illustration of how in every case the manufacturers and business men pass the tax imposed by the government on to the shoulders of the farmers.

IN AUSTRALIA

Mr. Holman, State Premier of New South Wales, Australia, in an address to the Trades and Labor Council on March 5, outlined the government's proposal for the cheapening and better regulation of food supplies. He quoted official statistics to show the increase of food prices was not due, as had been alleged, to the higher wages granted by the wages board. One cause of the higher prices of meat was the development of the cold storage and export business.

The government proposed to create a market authority which should have control of the whole goods supplies of Sydney. The scheme would include state controlled abattoirs and suburban meat depots. In connection with the imperial meat supplies, Mr. Holman said the government would begin in three weeks time buying and killing sheep and shipping them direct, no middlemen being employed. They would do the same in respect of beef later and facilities would be provided for the better supply of fish. Three trawlers were already on their way from Britain and thirty more would be built locally. Provision would be made for the rapid transport of fruit and vegetables from the irrigation area to the metropolis. The government had already started a market gardening scheme near Sydney, where prison labor was employed, testing the possibilities of the district.

Mr. Hall, State Minister of Justice, also spoke. He outlined a scheme for the establishment of a state bread trust in the interests of the people, which would, he estimated, result in the reduction of a penny (two cents) per loaf in the present price of bread.—Market Record.

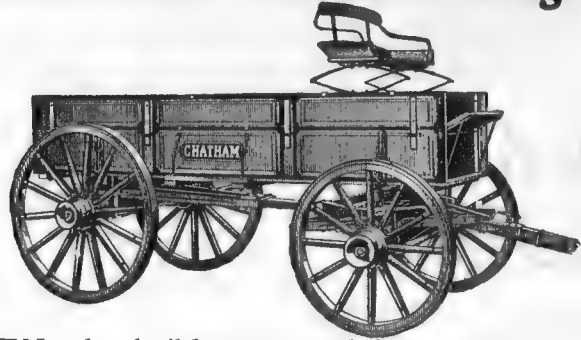
Some two weeks ago there appeared on this page a statement of custom duties imposed upon imports into Canada. The following list laid on the table of the House at the last session of Parliament giving the number of federal government resignations and new appointments of employees from October 10, 1911, to February 9, 1915, will explain one reason why it was necessary to increase the duties.

The official list for the Department of Militia, N.W.M. Police and Naval Service for obvious reasons is not included in the statement.

	Dismissed	Resigned	New Employees
Agriculture	45	98	579
Auditor, General's Office	4	4	14
Civil Service Commission	2	2	8
Customs	271	104	1,649
External Affairs	7	22	199
Finance	1	1	3
Gov. Gen. Office	135	122	295
Indian Affairs	73	49	292
Inland Revenue	309	374	1,651
Interior	110	35	343
Interior Immigration	20	122	258
Justice	21	24	60
Labor	1	37	103
Mines	4	24	125
Public Works:			
Inside Service	507	701	1,877
Outside Service	20	46	287
Public Printing and Stationery	1	14	55
Railways and Canals:			
Inside Service	363	769	2,076
Intercolonial Ry.	301	241	200
Transcontinental Ry.	3	22	59
Rideau Canal	5	11	9
Trent Canal	10	32	225
Welland Canal	18	9	30
Sault St. Marie Canal	10	8	26
Quebec Canals	79	8	128
Ont. and St. Lawrence Canals	10	1	10
St. Peters Canal	13	41	27
Secretary of State	3	17	49
Trade and Commerce	3	17	17
Archives	3	17	17
Supt.-Gen. of Insurance	166	606	5,312
Post Office:			
Civil Service	1,341	3,254	6,591
Postmasters	464	340	868
Temporary	184	19	1,608
Marine Dept.			265
Fisheries Branch	4,491	7,231	23,801
Totals			
Recapitulation			23,801
Total of new employees appointed	4,491		
Dismissed	7,231		
Resigned			11,722
Net increase since 1911			11,579

It is to be noted that vacancies in the service due to deaths and superannuation are not included in the official lists brought

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MEN who build wagons of first grade quality, throughout, work for a reputation. To many buyers all wagons look alike, nor is it possible even for an expert always to pick the better wagon of the two after a wagon is put together and painted.

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In order to keep the reputation of the Petrolia and Chatham wagons up to the point where it belongs, all wood used is carefully selected, and then air-dried under cover. The lumber dries for at least two years, most of it three years, some of it—particularly the pieces for the hubs, which receive special attention—even longer. Air-drying produces tough wagon lumber because the sap dries naturally with the wood and binds its fibres together. It is this right drying of good wood which gives Petrolia and Chatham wagons the qualities necessary to live up to their reputation.

I H C local agents can furnish you with catalogues giving a great deal of valuable information about these wagons. If you had rather get it direct from us, drop a card to the nearest branch house.

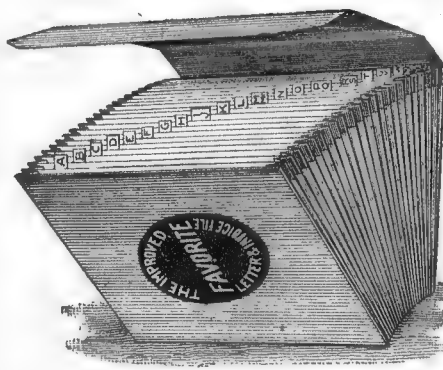


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Very few farmers keep copies of their business letters. It is of great importance to know just what you have written to some person to whom you are selling your grain or farm produce, or from whom you are buying some article or conducting other business. Without copies of business letters farmers are bound to lose money at times and also to suffer much inconvenience. When you have a copy of your letter you know just what you have written and when, and there can arise no dispute.

To fill this need, we have secured the "Favorite" Farmers' Letter File, as shown in the accompanying illustration. This file is 11 in. x 8½ in. and contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Copies of your letters can thus be filed alphabetically and all kept together so that when you wish to look up any of your previous correspondence you can put your hand upon it in an instant. When closed the file is flat and about 1½ inches thick. It will last twenty years with ordinary care.

Together with this file we supply one half dozen sheets of carbon paper especially made for writing with pen or pencil, which will give you a copy of every letter as clear as the original. We also supply with this file a half a dozen special "Manifold" pens, which are stiffer than the ordinary pen and made especially for writing letters of which a carbon copy is to be kept. With this "Favorite" file, carbon paper and "Manifold" pen, every farmer can keep his business correspondence in good shape and conduct his business in a manner which will give him the best satisfaction. Ordinary letter paper such as can be purchased anywhere, either in pads or in loose sheets of the regular letter size, 8½ in. x 11 in., should be used. The "Favorite" file, together with six sheets of carbon paper and six "Manifold" pens and "Instructions for Use," will be mailed post paid to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Extra carbon sheets 10 cents per six sheets; extra pens 5 cents per six pens.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

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down, which to some extent would reduce the net increase of employees. Allowing an average of \$1,000 per year for each

employee, the cost of running the departments is increased at least \$10,000,000 per year.



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Fruit

This amount of space in The Guide during the season of 1914 brought us 719 satisfied customers, their purchases amounting to \$7,779.58. Let us add your name for the season 1915. Write for our descriptive booklet explaining our "DIRECT FROM ORCHARD TO CONSUMER" method. A postcard will bring it.

Yours for Co-operation,

Co-operative Fruit Growers

Box 154, PENTICTON, B.C.

A. J. FINCH, Manager.

Slaves of the Sea

Continued from Page 7

we might kick up wouldn't have much chance.

"Remotely, we might work loose. It's almost a hopeless possibility; but it's here, with life. Every five minutes those engines work shortens that life an hour. For one, I am loath to surrender a second. We've failed in our mission. What it was I don't know; but I'm going to open that packet, and if it's in there I'll find out. It might not be too late to serve so long as a chance of escape remains.

"But aside from duty, there are other things to make a man lust for life. There is Marsh's wife watching for him, needing him back in that little rose-bowered cottage in Suffolk he tells about. Corrigan has his daughter. You—" and the lieutenant looked again at the handsome profile of the ensign, cast, as it was, from brow to chin in ancient Saxon mold—"well, you have been the lure of maiden eyes in every port where we have disembarked. Maybe you love them all, or one of them. And I expected to be married after this trip. To Grace, Miss Brown, you remember, Rolf, the little playmate who used to cruise about Morecambe Bay with me when I was a kid. I can't assure you or myself that there is the millionth part of a single opportunity for us to win back our freedom; but for the sake of the ones we care for, I want to cling to that fraction. If any one feels differently, speak out!"

There was no audible response, although the boatswain's lips moved silently, as they had continued to do since the reference to his wife. Possibly he was praying again.

Barton stood waiting a moment; then, nodding appreciation of the wordless assent, he sat down at the table. From beneath it he drew forth the flat, metal box. There was no sound in the room while he turned thru the papers noiselessly, save at several-minute intervals the release of the air-valve which hissed sharply as if some fabled serpent in the black sea outside were voicing anger at its inability to reach the men within.

The lieutenant presently found the packet, and for a matter of seconds his eyes countered the forbidding stare of the lurid seal.

Then he split the wrapper lengthwise, and as he bent over the closely typed contents, Rolf instinctively edged nearer. Suddenly Barton's arms began to tremble upon their resting elbows; his hands gripped at the paper spasmodically, and it fell in a crumpled ball when the lieutenant pushed backward, staggering to his feet gaspingly, as if the air already had failed.

Rolf snatched up the sheet, smoothing it upon the table-top. Marsh crowded behind him while he read, and Corrigan stretched at arm-length away from his post. Shorn of salutation, impertinent detail, and subscription, the message ran as follows:

"Certain interests at Constantinople demand protection, and it is imperative that the Victory and Dauntless reach that port. They will be ordered thru Marmora on the 30th. The Gardanelles are known to be heavily mined. Secret advices from the Intelligence Bureau are that mines will be fired under pretense of accident if attempt is made to pass. Inadvisable at present to recognize this information officially. B-23 will act under your orders. Instruct Lieutenant Barton to explore immediate waters carefully, charting a course thru the strait which will avoid all difficulties."

He concluded the missive aloud, half hysterically, and looked at the others. For an appreciable interval no one moved.

"May the saints save them when they're goin' thru," murmured Corrigan at length, and awaking to his neglected duty, he roused the others from the spell by a prolonged twist of the valve lever.

It was nearing the close of the first benighted day of confinement when Rolf succeeded in relighting the electric beacon in the forepeak of the conning-tower by wiring up several storage batteries in series. The feeble current did not produce a light of very great penetration, but the ensign,

nevertheless, climbed aloft to the little circular room in the hope that it might help him to discover just why the submarine would not move.

As he peered thru the forward port, the water refraction against the bulging lens of the glass spread the rays in the form of a hemisphere, which silvered the black depths oddly for perhaps a dozen feet. Asterias, basket-fish, sea-urchins, crinoids, and other hosts of star-like creatures hung inanimate and motionless in the phosphorescent glow, as if dazzled beyond power of flight by this too sudden irradiation of their sunless nrmament. One long, tenuous shape came spinning out from the bordering shadow in mad pursuit of itself, and after whirling about like a lariat-noose suddenly darted off at a tangent to crash blindly against the glass of the light.

While following these eccentric maneuvers, the glance of the ensign fell unexpectedly upon a cylindrical object barely piercing the lighted area below on the starboard side.

Pausing only to confirm his impression, he descended the ladder in haste. Marsh and Corrigan, where they sat, had sunk to their first troubled slumber. Barton stood at the air-valve.

Exchanging places with the lieutenant, Rolf motioned him above. And when the latter presently returned, his added solemnity of visage did not need his corroborating words:

"It's a mine, unquestionably; but not a contact affair, for I made out wires coiled round the top," he said. "They've dropped them pretty far out, or we made more westing than I thought. There's nothing can be done about it, tho, from our position; so you'd better turn to and try for a bit of sleep. Don't fret the others by mentioning it."

The four men were awake together as the second day came to an end.

Marsh huddled in a chair beside the table, feverishly scratching at a pad with the stub of a pencil. Already his skin stretched tightly over his protruding cheek-bones, held something of the dulling gloss of time-stained parchment. As he wrote, he kept speaking his own dictation in a half-audible whisper.

"Better save your strength," Barton cautioned, after observing him silently for some moments, "I wouldn't write. It wears your nerves down just that much, and you'll need all you've got. Short air rations aren't like the lack of food and drink. And the carbonic acid gas that we can't get rid of will mean slow system poisoning. We'll have to remain as quiet as possible, all of us, and breathe as few times as we can. When it comes to that"—Barton could not repress a slight shudder—"I'll write each man's final word into the log."

So, immobile, except the man at the valve, they sat thru the hours.

Monotonously, the iterated escape of the air hammered upon their ear-drums, with an insistence which at last commanded undivided attention. Febrile glances crept and clung to the little dial indicator which shivered at each minute release of air and tortured an answering tremor from the set muscles of every face.

Marsh slumped in his chair, his sparse arms tight at his sides, touching the floor with his finger tips which still outstretched rigidly as when they had dropped the pad and pencil at Barton's implied command. The lieutenant, at the table, tapped with a paper knife; then laid it aside with an annoyed look of self-reproof.

Rolf sat on the edge of a bunk—his normally full lips drawn to a gray-blue line, his starting eyes fixed in a stare that seemed plumbing infinity.

Corrigan was at the valve. He stood with back to the others, his head so far bowed forward upon his breast that the rolls of fat at the nape of his neck pressed flat, and the cords showed ivory-white beneath the ruddy skin. Now and again his body heaved and a ponderous sigh welled from within to blend sonorously with the seethe of the liberated air.

After a time the strain of concentration grew unbearable to the big engineer, and his thoughts, drifting up and away from the ghoully depths, sought relief beside the distant, brighter

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waters that he loved. Presently he began to hum softly under his breath:

"There's a sunny spot in Ireland—"

Beads of moisture gleamed suddenly upon the wrinkled brow of the boatswain, tiny eyes which glistened tearfully at the melancholy cadence of the song. His dry lips began to move once more, and his words came groaningly, as if he were in physical pain.

"This is awful," he said, "awful! My God, isn't there anything we can do? Can't we send up a bottle—or something?"

"Nothing," Barton replied with apparent effort.

"The torpedoes," Marsh leaped to his feet, his face fairly contorting in his excitement. "They'll tear up the surface when they explode," he wailed. Barton glanced at Rolf. Neither had spoken of that other instrument of destruction outside almost brushing the hull. The ensign still looked away. He could not speak to dash the old man's hopes.

"I'm afraid it wouldn't do," the lieutenant shook his head reluctantly. "The hull is close aboard, and that's where they'd go off. We might chance them splitting her in pieces before they did us, if she were all. I'd thought of it. But we lay within five feet of a mine-plant. The concussion—no, we can't do that."

Corrigan took up his refrain again, tremulously, and lulled by the melody or to gain relief from it, the others presently sought their banks. When Rolf woke to relieve him, later, the engineer was still crooning plaintively to himself.

"Buck up, Jack," the ensign encouraged, and bethinking himself, restrained an impulse to pat the other on the back. "We're entitled to live, all of us, and I'm sure in some way we're going to get the chance."

"'Tis thraggin' the hull Medhi-therranean they'll have to be, to foind us," Corrigan dissented, as he stumbled to his bunk. "O'i'm only worrit about the little wan. Rough on her 'twill be whin she's ahl alone." He began abstractedly to sing once more, and was still voicing the words incoherently even after he fell asleep.

As those in the last death-watch, tolling off with quickened heart-beats the seconds before the black-capped march to eternity, the men passed the next afternoon.

There was a brief relief from tension, while they ate from the plentiful store in the food-locker, and occasionally one or another stepped to the big water tank to drink. Otherwise attention centered on the passage of time.

The hands of the ship's clock moved forward, and as remorselessly, the hand on the dial toiled in the other direction—pointing near and nearer, like the index finger of Fate, to the little zero that meant annihilation. From moment to moment, the hissing of the valve became almost sensibly fainter.

Their days of living in the small, unventilated compartment had so fouled the atmosphere that the men breathed pantingly, open-mouthed, in great, whistling gulps. In their purpled, swollen veins and their jaundiced eyes and yellow skin, the effect of the toxic carbons in the air was only too apparent.

Barton sat at the table—the log outspread before him—painfully, yet painstakingly, inscribing the record. His own message had been written—a farewell to life and to her for whom he most cherished it. When at length he raised his eyes from the page, they wavered ever so slightly as he addressed the old boatswain.

"What shall I say, Marsh?" The words came palpitantly as he struggled for breath. "I'd better have it now—in time."

The boatswain was at the valve controlling the lever with fingers agitated as the indicator itself. His throat muscles gripped spasmodically at the question, and he seemed about to fall. When he turned, his eyes held a look of longing so unutterable, yet withal so hopeless, that Rolf and Corrigan, with common impulse, glanced away, and Barton clenched his fist until the penholder snapped in two.

"Tell Mary," Marsh lingered falteringly over the name, "say I didn't think the old cottage at home was good enough for her; so I'm going to get a better one promised us yonder."

Tell her I'll keep it waiting, as she did for me, and that I'll try not to mind her not coming for a while."

The old man's voice failed, and he pressed his face against the wall to hide his feelings.

The broken holder shook in the writing and paused a long moment at the end, while Barton summoned the reserves of his stoic will to help him at his task. Ere the lieutenant looked toward him, Corrigan's full-fledged face had sagged lumpily, till his eyes seemed drawn and misshapen. Rolf's eyes, as he swayed on the edge of a bunk, again held that uncanny impression of illimitability.

With his under-jaw driven forward so that the teeth clasped his upper lip and deep hollows showed before his ears, he seemed lost in the mazes of some intricate problem. As Corrigan started to speak the ensign suddenly rose to his feet.

"We sha'n't die!" he interrupted in a whisper which literally snarled thru the room. Then his voice climbed in a raucous crescendo to the volume of a shriek, "We sha'n't die! We sha'n't die!"

Electric youth, upreared in that magnificent body—demanding the life it required to transmit its power! The supple figure stiffened as if to resist the clammy death that lurked about it.

His shoulders squared; his sinewed chest swelled till his buttoned jacket strained; his arm lifted slowly to the line of his body; and with head tilted back and his features still fixed in that vasty expression, he stood like some young Roman orator spellbound by the eloquence of his own thought.

"Great God, I have it!" He spoke with the awesome deliberation of a seer from the depths of his trance. "We can make air." And at the words he crumpled limply to the floor.

Barton was by his side instantly, shaking him roughly, savagely, while he fought back a hope that he dared not trust.

"What do you mean, Dick? Come—speak! Make air! Man, are you mad?" he cried as he tugged at the prostrate form with all of his failing strength.

"Yes! Air—oxygen—life!" the ensign murmured. He sat up unsteadily. "At the academy—remember? The acid and the batteries! We decomposed water. There's enough in the tank till we raise the pressure—then we've got oceans of it."

He swung his arms above his head—dramatically—a bit wildly, while Barton himself almost collapsed as his mind flew back to his training-school chemistry and the experiment of long before.

Electrolysis—thrusting the ends of two current-charged wires into water, salt or fresh, tintured weakly with sulphuric acid, beyond question, would separate the liquid into the oxygen and hydrogen of which it is composed. One part of the first to two of the latter would be the proportion; and a single cubic foot of the water would produce two thousand feet of the gas.

For an instant thought of the fatal effects of pure oxygen struck the lieutenant cold.

To make it respirable in the air it is diluted with three times its volume of nitrogen. Then he reflected that hydrogen is also inert and harmless to breathe and its ratio would be sufficiently large. Corrigan's act in substituting lead-oxid battery plates for the iron weights of the balance trough now appealed to him as nothing short of providential.

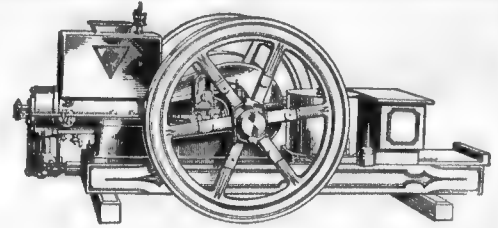
"Unbelievable!" he cried as he began to gather together all the glass Leyden-jars they had; "yet—thank God—so true—so true!"

Their reprieve was barely in time; and the lieutenant and Rolf went at the preparations feverishly, while Marsh and Corrigan watched dumbly, scarcely comprehending the vital sweep of events.

And when, at last, the first tiny bubbles began to rise thru the water like the effervescence of some Jovian wine, no Ponce de Leon arrived at his quested Fountain of Youth could have matched the wild cry which sprang from the lips of Barton and Rolf. For to them it was life, spelled in sixty-five foot letters that reached to the top of the sea.

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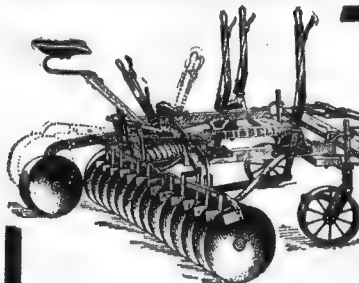
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roding parts, was found; and its contents scattered about the room served to absorb much of the carbonic gas.

As the pressure rose a further means of disposal was recalled by Rolf. The balance-trough was filled with water, and it gradually became charged with the gas. At the end of a week the barograph showed that it would be safe to open a port to get in touch with the world above.

When no bottles were found in the medicine-chest of a size to be reasonably seen on the waves, and when the other men failed to make any of the empty food-cans floating tight, it was Corrigan who hit upon the expedient of using the oiled-silk cases in which the torpedoes were wrapped.

They spread out the folds of these with their breath and securely tied the ends. Barton put down their position as he had figured it, noting the possibility of error in longitude, and making mention of the hulk—the location of which he thought would probably be known.

The several slips of paper were placed in the bags, of which there were four, and three of them were released at brief intervals. It was believed, since they were filled under forty-five pounds pressure, that they would expand and readily float at the surface above.

The men were now in total darkness. The single light inside had really been extinguished to conserve the battery-power. But it remained so to avoid the catastrophe so nearly precipitated by Corrigan. After the three bags had been launched the engineer, knowing that the air-supply was plentiful, had filled his pipe, and was on the point of lighting it when Rolf observed the action. Plunging headlong at Corrigan he seized the match and demanded all the others that the Irishman might have.

"I was only wishin' a bit av a puff," he protested.

"Puff us all to atoms, would you!" exclaimed Rolf excitedly. "Don't you know this atmosphere is worse than that mine outside? One spark—and it would collapse again to water with heat enough to melt the boat to a chunk of iron."

And Corrigan, edged away, blinking, as if seeking to escape contact with such a mysterious thing.

Their fourteenth day of imprisonment came; and still the men had received no intimation of any effort to rescue them. They could not know that the frail, silk bags had burst at the surface and had sunk again, carrying their messages with them. But such a possibility occurred to Rolf when the last of the casings was about to be released.

It was then that Corrigan volunteered to go up in its place.

But he encountered another shock when Barton explained that for all practical purposes they were shut in a caisson—and told him of the dangerous "bends" which must attend a too rapid return to the air. Only when the batteries should fail, and as a final resort, was it his purpose to have them all risk the trip together.

Had he known that the Victory swung at anchor barely a thousand yards away he might have altered his instructions. Of course he could not have been aware of this any more than the watch on the battleship could imagine any connection between the missing submarine and the three sharp reports they had heard in the early morning hours two days before.

Hope for B-23 had long been abandoned, and already the nation had formally honored her dead—when the fourth bag left the little tower. At Rolf's suggestion all the gas had been forced from it except just enough to carry it up.

Regardless of the lost mine-scout the dreadnaughts had been ordered to rim the strait. They were to start the trip which held so much rumored hazard the next day, and had sent their hydroplanes aloft in the vain hope that human vision from their height, like birds, could find the hidden mines.

So when the pilot of the machine from the Victory saw an oviform yellow object pop from the blue sea beneath him, as a pit might be squeezed from a plum, it was not strange that he betrayed his astonishment by allowing the hydroplane to side-slip danger-

ously. Whether the adoption of Rolf's expedient or the sheer tenacity of the hopes that it freighted had given the fabric strength does not matter.

It is enough that it jumped lightly away from the water and came sailing jauntily toward the aviator just as he recovered the machine's equilibrium and his own presence of mind.

Puncturing the bag with a pistol shot, he volplaned quickly to the water. And thereafter recovering the floating silk and reading the paper—he remained, hovering over the spot, as closely as he could judge, whence the small balloon had sent a launch to his rescue. And within another hour the power boat was again putting out from the battleship with diving equipment and a man to go below.

Marsh was on duty in the conning-tower, where for days the men had set a watch, when there came a faint, yet persistent clink.

He had dozed momentarily; and at first it seemed part of his dream. He had returned to his rose-bowered cottage and stood gently knocking at its door, so that his Mary should not be too greatly shocked with surprise. But the reiteration of the sound aroused him; and he turned to meet the nodding Cyclopean eye of the diving helmet peering in at him thru the port.

He shouted to Barton, and they soon had the man inside.

It was decided that all could use the apparatus, if a rope were attached to the leaded feet to drag it down after each trip. Marsh was the first to go up, the diver remaining to show the others how to adjust the suit. When the helmet was removed from the boatswain in the boat above one of its crew fainted at sight of the seeming death apparition increased in the raiment of the man they had sent below.

The diver himself followed; then Corrigan.

For the passage of the lines the big port had to be kept open continuously; and as each man left air also lurched out until the submarine began to ship water dangerously. Already it gurgled deeply in the hold—with great spheres of gas surging upward like a fountain. And at this moment—unthought of before by minds almost hysterically excited—it came to Rolf and Barton as they faced each other in the tower that only one of them could use the suit. For it was impossible to secure it in place without the help of another person.

True to the traditions of the service Barton stepped aside. But Youth, which before had cried aloud for life, now, in the supremacy of its courage, rose indifferent to it.

"You've no right to decide it all alone," Rolf said. "And I cast my vote for her. You first!"

Barton yielded; and the ensign closed him into the cumbersome apparel. The top of the ladder was already awash as Rolf gave the helmet a final twist. He pushed the lieutenant out thru the port hole, and, filling his lungs from the exhausted air, kicked after him.

On the bridge of the battleship her commander watched thru powerful glasses; and as man after man rolled over the gunwale into the launch the gray-whiskered, old sea-dog grumbled a hard-learned text from his Sunday-school boyhood:

"And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and they were judged every man according to his works."

And in his vehement subjoinder there was neither sacrilege nor blasphemy.

"By God! I'd make 'em all admirals—if I had the judgin'!" he said; and the reward for his generous impulse came next day when the mine-firing rumor proved to be false.

The first word that flew from the airdials of the Victory held the whole earth a moment gaping; but the first word that fell from the lips of the rescued men was—to each—a beloved name. All except the ensign, who was dragged into the launch insensible to pain.

Once more—aboard the battleship—he faced death and refought the fight. And when, at last, his heart throbbled thru to triumph, it had gained what such a heart deserved to hold. For of all the queenly company which was visioned in his delirium only one came back with him to the realm of consciousness; and in that hour when he opened his eyes he, too, whispered a woman's beloved name!



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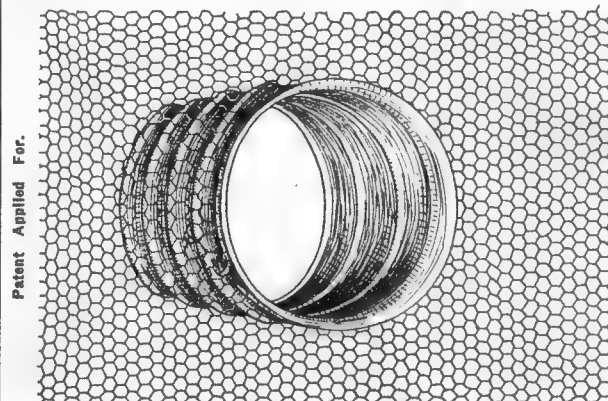
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Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. These wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

OVERCHARGE OF J. P.

Q.—A hires B for one month for \$50. He works one month and then waits around for four days more helping on the farm in order to get a ride home. B was paid \$15 when he quit, and the understanding was that the balance be paid as soon as A could do so. A did not get threshed last fall and B wrote to A for the rest of the wages, claiming \$4 extra for the 4 days he waited. B got a J.P. to write to A for B's wages. The J.P. asked \$1 for his letter and 45 cents interest on the debt. B, on being asked, said he did not tell the J.P. to charge interest. The last letter from the J.P. read that B gave A 30 days to settle in, if not summons would be issued. Summons has not been issued. A agreed with B to pay him the \$4 B asked if B would settle with the J.P. This B agreed to. A sent the money to B. The J.P. now writes A that B has refused to pay and claims the following fees from A: \$2.00 for his writing, \$1.00 for first letter and \$1.00 for the other three letters. B has accepted his money and cashed the check sent him. Can A be made to pay the J.P.?
C. H. Sask.

A.—Do not pay the charges of the Justice of the Peace. A Justice of the Peace has no right to collect money in that manner.

A J.P.'s RULING UNJUST

Q.—I agree to give a man work during a slack season at one dollar per day, payment to be made in the shape of breaking done on hired man's farm. No time was set for doing the breaking. He quit on July 4 and since then has several times asked me for his money. This summer it was not fit to break before September 15. Previous to this the man sued me for wages claiming I had refused to pay him. This was untrue, since I told him always that I had no money, but would do the breaking as soon as rain came or pay him the money when I had threshed. At the hearing I had two witnesses to testify that the man agreed to have breaking done for the time he worked for me. The J.P. decided in the claimant's favor and ruled that I had to pay him or be arrested for one month. I asked the J.P. subsequently if he would alter his finding if I did the breaking, but he refused to do so. Can I have this decision altered, since it was unjust, or have I no right to hold a man to his agreement?
C. H. Sask.

A.—The judgment seems to be defective in that it orders imprisonment in default of payment. A J. P. has no authority to imprison in such cases. You do not mention dates, but a J. P. has no jurisdiction to deal with wages earned prior to six months before date of information. We are of the opinion that by employing a lawyer you can succeed in having judgment annulled.

LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS

Q.—(1)—If I had a carload of stock of my own can I bill them to Winnipeg Union Stock yards in my own name, and go in myself and sell them to any one I wish, or have they to be handled by a commission firm?

(2)—Do not buyers come from other parts, say Toronto for instance, and buy stuff to take back and buy direct from buyers that come in with stuff or have they to buy from commission firms?

(3)—Does a commission firm rent part of the yard to do business in or how do they manage it? I have been told that the yard is wholly taken up, as a general thing, by commission firms.

PROSPECTIVE SHIPPER

(Reply by Rice & Whaley, Ltd., Commission Dealers, Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg)

A.—We think there seems to be a great misunderstanding on the part of farmers and shippers regarding the service of a commission firm. Our market here is operated on the same lines as is being followed by the markets of the United States and Toronto. Commission men are only the servants of the shipper and the shipper's interests are our interests always. If it were not for the fact that the commission men keep in touch by wire reports with conditions of other markets and are at the yards every day in the year so that they are in a position to know the value of stock consigned to them, their services to the shipper would not be of much value, but as they employ a large staff of help and look after the stock consigned to them and keep in touch with the outside markets, they are in a position to do the shipper much good and get the full value for his stock at all times.

(1)—Any one can ship livestock to the Union stock yards in his own name and sell the same if he desires to do so, and the only reason shippers consign to commission firms is to obtain better results.

(2)—Buyers from different parts of the country are here the year around and can buy from any one they care to. Commission men have no control or monopoly on selling stock. Buyers very often prefer buying directly from a shipper who is not thoroughly acquainted with the market in preference to commission men, knowing that they can frequently buy the stock below their real market value.

(3)—Commission firms do not rent any portion of the yards to do business. The yard management usually sets aside a portion to each commission firm so that stock consigned to them will be in the same section instead of having it split up in different portions of the yard. There is always a certain portion of the yards that is left for unconsigned stock. There is no discrimination against any one and the business here is run as nearly on the order of any other up to date stock yard as can be done.

COLLECTION OF NOTES

Q.—(1)—Can I collect lien notes on horses?
(2)—Is there a moratorium in force?
(3)—How do I proceed to collect lien notes?
(4)—If I can show that these horses are not being taken care of can I seize and what would be the expense of such action?
J. W. Paynton, Sask.

A.—(1)—There is no reason why you cannot try.

(2)—We do not know of a moratorium act in force in your province.

(3)—If notes are due you may either sue on notes or have sheriff seize goods covered by same and have them sold.

(4)—It would be dangerous if notes are not due. Ask sheriff about expense.

LOAN COMPANY'S LEASE

Q.—A mortgage company wish me to sign lease, copy of which I enclose. I paid interest on it in 1914 and was unable to pay interest this year. I owed \$1,250. This now with interest amounts to \$1,350. I am willing to give security for what is due on principal and interest, but am not able to give a third of crop as I bought the farm on half crop payments. Can you advise me what to do?
H. H. Sask.

A.—We can not advise you to sign the lease. No doubt it gives the mortgagee remedies not contained in the mortgage. If sale proceedings are threatened you had better see your local lawyer.

UNFAITHFUL HUSBAND

Q.—What can a wife do whose husband is running around with another man's wife? He goes away for three or four days at a time. Can the wife leave and claim any of the property? What can she do about child?
No. 55.

A.—You should see lawyer about this. The course to be followed depends upon the circumstances of the husband and full particulars of his conduct.

RECOVERY OF MONEY FROM COURT

Q.—(1)—I seized a team of horses under lien note in Saskatchewan. The team was sold and the money went into court for sixty days. I employed a lawyer to get this money for me from the court. Did I or did I not have to do this?

(2)—My lawyers in Saskatchewan recovered judgment for me and they sent in an account. I asked them to itemize it, but this they would not do, saying they were allowed this sum by the courts. Had I a right to an itemized account or not?
McI. BROS. Man.

A.—(1)—You were not obliged to have a lawyer act for you. Whether you have a lawyer or not is as much a matter of your own choice as whether you have a carpenter or not. Tho you do not say how the money came to be in court, we judge it was paid in under execution, for you mention having recovered judgment. If such were the case and you had a lawyer acting for you in the action, he would have a lien for his costs on the money in court and it would not be paid to you without his consent.

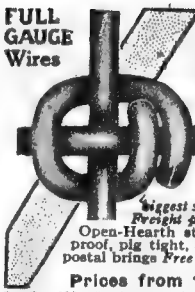
(2)—Your lawyer was not obliged to give an itemized account. He is allowed a certain percentage of the money recovered and a commission by the court. This is all he need show in his bill.

OWNERSHIP OF TEAM

Q.—A sold a team of horses to B. He received \$150 down and the balance to be paid within a year. B has not taken care of the horses as he should. They are poor and unfit for work. Can A take the team back?
A. J. Alta.

A.—A cannot take team back.

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Wires

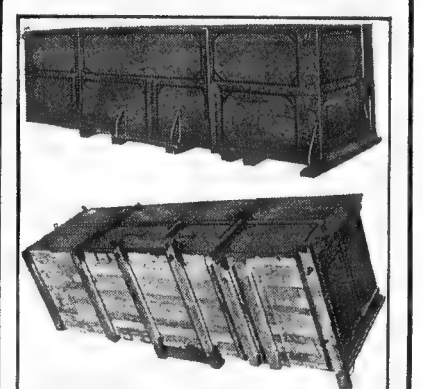


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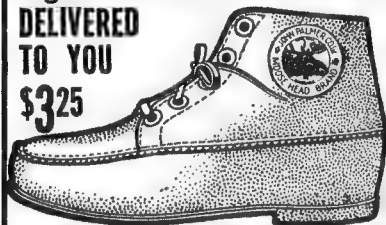
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
 PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

for the farmers of the Prairie Provinces to prove their loyalty by buying for the next five years the goods we need from the mills and workshops of Great Britain. I repeat that every dollar's worth we buy from the Canadian manufacturers is a nail in the coffin of the liberty of the laboring class and farmers of Canada. Has there ever been a government in the world that has counted on the ignorance of the people as our present one has done in asserting that the present increase in the customs tariff is to pay the extra expense incurred by the war?

Is it possible the Hon. W. T. White expected his utterances regarding his budget to be taken seriously by the electors of Canada?

It remains to be seen if the people are as ignorant as the heads of our government expect.

The opposition knew that the excuses of the Finance Minister and his colleagues were false, but their protest was feeble and futile. We stand in the position of having a government composed of champions of Special Privilege and an opposition that is servile to the same class. Where do we come in?

JOHN EVANS.

A MERCHANT ON CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—The onward march of economic development in the distribution of supplies calls for the elimination of waste, duplication of effort and for co-operation. Who is going to co-operate? Will the consumers themselves co-operate and start and build up an entirely new system of distribution in opposition to the present system of wholesale and retail, or will we, as retailers, work hand in hand with the consumers and co-operate with ourselves and our customers to attain the same results without unnecessarily disturbing or duplicating the present channels of trade? It would be foolish for us to try, from any selfish reason, to fight against such development. I believe it is absolutely necessary to have retail stores to serve each town or district. What is needed is that the sphere of such retail business should be thoroughly defined so that we as retailers may extend all our energies within that defined limit. I think we have arrived at the time when we should ask our government in the interests of all concerned to appoint a commission to go into this matter and study it from every viewpoint and then outline the plan considered most economical for the distribution of goods, and I have no doubt it will be found that this can best be done thru the modification and co-operation of the present channels.

At the present time the economical efficiency of the retail system is hampered by a good many barnacles. First and foremost is the task of securing a just and economic banking system, in providing such an elastic and plentiful medium of exchange as would suffice to make settlement in cash for all goods. The mail order houses have been able to secure this economy by insisting on cash with order, but by draining so much ready cash from the general circulation they have only made matters worse for the other retailers, the country merchant, who is called upon to help the indolent, the sick and afflicted of each community, thru credit for supplies to tide over themselves and families. Should we decide, as a retail association, to make our demands as rigid as those of the mail order houses, there will be a lot of charity work to be performed by the government or the community direct, which is now performed, perhaps unwillingly, by the retail trade. I believe that with a right system of credit and finance, including a medium of exchange, all this waste and loss would cease, and I am glad to see that the Grain Growers' Association is making a move for the organization of a bank for and by the farmers of Saskatchewan and would suggest that herein lies the solution of our greatest difficulty. I think we should co-operate with the farmers and take shares in such a bank if started, for, by the producer securing the assistance, such a bank would give for the extension of his operations and the purchasing of his supplies upon a cash basis. We can, thru the co-operative effort of our association, supply the same better and cheaper than can be done thru any other source. At least, that is my opinion.

If I am wrong we will all have to admit that we, as retail merchants, are factors to be eliminated by the economic development of our time, which I cannot admit. Any retail merchant who carries large stocks of flour, sugar, salt, apples, etc., and buys by car as we do, knows that in the present handling of these goods he breaks about even. Still, these are some of the goods that the co-operative association are handling. In our own case we have found that we can and do deliver these goods to our customers at as low price as can be got in any other way by accepting their co-operative cash orders and delivering same direct from the car, and make more of a net profit than under the old way of unloading, storing, insuring and delivering in small quantities. The great economic saving is made in pooling of cash orders and the co-operative delivery of same direct from the car, and I maintain that the men who carry out this work are entitled to the benefit.

There are fair minded and unfair minded grain growers. The same as there are in all other lines of action.

Some consumers have an idea that the saving made, say on a car of apples bought from an outside firm is the amount they would have had to pay if dealing in the same manner thru their nearest retail merchant, not comprehending that the saving made was thru their co-operating and taking immediate delivery from the car, and in many cases would find that their local retailer, already in touch with the channels of commerce, could give a more satisfactory service if he was given the chance, and at the same time he would have a net profit larger than before, strengthening his finances, which all the time is, or should be, working in the interests of the welfare of his community.

W. C. PAYNTER.

Tantallon, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN AND LIQUOR LAWS

Editor, Guide:—Since the announcement of the Hon. Walter Scott, of Saskatchewan, regarding the policy of the government in cancelling of hotel licences, the hotel-keepers are making strenuous efforts in circulating a petition to have a plebiscite taken of the people before such legislation is put into force.

I have come in contact during the last few days with people who have been induced to sign these petitions and the arguments and misrepresentations being used by the hotel-keepers are most diabolical. One of the farmers who is a very religious man was seeding in his field when an auto drew up beside him and in a minute four men had surrounded him. They produced the petition, which he read and refused to sign. They maintained the scheme of the government was simply to get control of the liquor business and use it for political ends. To get rid of them he signed it and five minutes after, when his senses came back to him, he thought what a fool he had been.

Another man was attacked by three men in an auto. When he read the petition he said, why, I cannot sign that; I think Scott is right. He may be right, they said, but if you don't sign that petition you won't get your name on the voters' list; and as they all maintained that fact, he signed. The argument they used to another man when he refused to sign was that when the licences were cut off the vendors of liquor would have no restrictions and would sell at all hours and in any quantities and things would be worse than at present.

Their method is simply to talk a man off his feet and induce him to sign it in spite of his own better judgment. It seems strange that men will be induced to do such a thing, but such is the case and I think that The Guide, which is an advocate of temperance and the policy of the Grain Growers' Association which pronounced so strongly for prohibition at their convention, should issue a note of warning to the farmers to be on their guard against the arguments and methods employed. The hotel-keepers fought strenuously against a plebiscite and now they think with their money and cleverness they can defeat the prohibition measure which the people have been hailing with gladness as the best thing the Scott government has ever done.

J. G. MOFFAT.

Carnduff, Sask.

It is to be regretted that all those trenches could not be dug in a region that needs irrigation.

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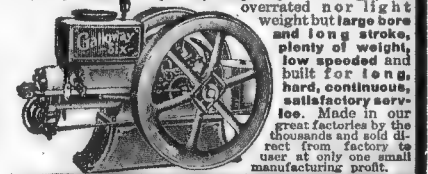
For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

Galloway's Sanitary Separator

2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial, to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much. Let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Positively sweeping the field before it.

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Don't buy a spreader any make at any price until you know all about this New No. 8 Low-Down Spreader. Eleven special patented features. Heavy channel-steel frame TRUSSED like a steel bridge. Double chain drive, direct from rear wheels. LIGHTEST DRAFT of any low down spreader built. Tight bottom; flexible rake; scientific beater; runs close to the ground; steel drive chains, will not stretch. Steel wheels; only low-down spreader made with ALL FOUR WHEELS UNDER THE LOAD. Front wheels turn clear under. Feed adjustable from 4 to 24 loads per acre. 30-70 bushels capacity. Superior in every respect to the new style horse killers that eat you up for repairs. Only 42 inches high at center of box.

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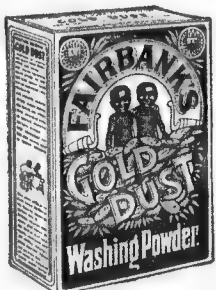
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The Old Folks like to see The Youngsters

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DOHERTY ORGAN—Large action. 8 sets of reeds and sub bass. Quarter-cut oak. Chapel case. Almost new. Cost \$150.00. Now\$75.00

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

MORE ENTHUSIASM THAN MONEY

Dear Miss Stocking:—A meeting was held February 13 for the purpose of organizing a women's section to the White Bear Grain Growers' Association. There being only eleven women present, it was decided to put off the election of officers until the next meeting, March 13. Added information in regard to organizing was to be secured and more women informed concerning it. Owing to unusual circumstances, however, only eight of the eleven members were present on March 13. Since then there were so few members it was decided to elect only three directors then and three more later as others joined, so as to have a more representative body. Mrs. Nellie G. Kellogg was elected President, Mrs. Henderson, Vice-President; Miss Mary Belle Kellogg, Secretary-Treasurer. A social and entertainment committee was also appointed, but owing to the present rush of work it was decided not to give any entertainment or the like until later in the season. It was also decided for the present to meet at the members' homes.

On April 1 the third meeting was held. Some new members joined and now we number twelve, with many more women interested and wishing to assist and attend the meetings, but owing to stringent financial conditions are unable to join. There were twenty women present at this meeting, which was a splendid showing. All the members answered the roll call with a verse, original or otherwise, relating to April fool or Easter. This proved to be very amusing and interesting, for not only was there plenty of humor, but some splendid sentiment as well. The women decided to give prizes to the children growing the best flowers or vegetables in their own gardens. They also resolved to beautify the school ground and set out trees, that is, to prepare the land this year for trees next year. On placing this resolution before the men's section, they offered to do the plowing free of charge, and one member offered willow and poplar cuttings.

The topic for discussion was "Gardening." A paper was read by Mrs. John Akistu, a discussion following in which much valuable information was brought forth. All felt as if the discussion had been worth while and are eager for the next meeting, May 6, when the subject of "Housecleaning" will be discussed. As our section grows and we begin to do things, more interest is taken in the work and there is no doubt but that, as we roll along, we will gather enough momentum to make ourselves felt. We have splendid talent, lots of energy and enthusiasm, but neither we nor the community in which we live have much funds, so at present we seem somewhat handicapped. But I must say that the way the women have taken hold of this with so little incentive at present is very commendable. Wishing all women success and a long life to the Grain Growers' Association, I am,

Yours most sincerely,
MARY BELLE KELLOGG,
Sec.-Treas.

If I may be permitted to make a comment here, I would like to say that my experience in societies has taught me that money is the very least important thing in making a society successful. The talent, energy and enthusiasm of which this secretary writes is worth more than barrels of gold.

F. M. B.

MEETINGS PLANNED AHEAD

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Woodlawn ladies have been continuing their club work during the last few months very favorably, interesting and beneficial topics having been discussed at the meetings. At the February meeting we had a talk on "Butter-making," from which many useful hints were gained.

During the month of March we were engaged in preparing for our annual Grain Growers' concert, which proved a splendid success.

The last meeting, in April, was spent in choosing suitable topics for our club

work. Owing to the absence of our chosen speaker, Professor Baker, who was to conduct our meeting that day, we decided to spend the time in that way.

We hope during the next few months to have our meetings well attended that we may make our work still more successful.

MRS. J. H. WARDLOW,
Sec.-Treas.

SENT CLOTHING TO DRY DISTRICT

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Allies Auxiliary met at the home of the president, Mrs. Alex Wallace, on March 27. In spite of the unfavorable condition of the roads the meeting was well attended.

Mrs. A. Armitage gave a very helpful paper on "Chicken Raising," dealing especially with the care of fowl during the hatching season. Mrs. J. F. Anderson and Mrs. D. Hendrickson gave interesting papers on "Gardening."

On March 5 the women met together at Mrs. J. R. Mosiman's and packed a box of clothing for those in the dry districts.

Wishing all the auxiliaries success in the coming season.

MARY E. MacDONALD, Sec.-Treas.

NAME IN ABEYANCE

Dear Miss Stocking:—We, the Laura Women Grain Growers' Association, held our meeting in the Orange Hall on Saturday, April 10. We had eight members and five visitors present and had one more join.

We decided to hold each meeting on the first Wednesday in the month, and the one for May will be held at the home of Mrs. Beal. We also discussed a name for our Association, but it was to be left over till next meeting when each member is to bring a name.

The topics for the coming months were also decided upon.

WINNIE JOHNSTON, Sec.-Treas.

FAVOR CO-OPERATION

Dear Miss Stocking:—We had a good meeting on March 8 at Mrs. Buchanan's. The secretary read a short paper on "Co-operation," a discussion followed and all were in favor of co-operation. We had another meeting on the 29th at Mrs. Clark's, when a visiting committee was formed, consisting of the President, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Gledhill, and Mrs. Clark, and in this short time several visits have been paid to the sick, which were very much appreciated. Both hostesses served tea.

A joint meeting was held in the school-house on April 2, when we had the pleasure of listening to Mr. S. K. Rathwell, F. W. Green and the Honorary President of the G. G. A., E. N. Hopkins. The speakers were heartily thanked for coming out.

A short program was gone thru. Refreshments were served at midnight by the ladies. Dancing was afterwards indulged in until the "wee sma' hours."

MRS. N. DEALEY,
Sec. Red Lake W.G.G.A.

GRAVELBOURG ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking:—With the aid of Mr. Hamon, a W. G. G. A. was organized in Gravelbourg. We have twelve women enrolled, but owing to the busy time of the year there are not many who attend the meetings. Mrs. O. Adams is the president of the Association. Our officers are all well suited to their offices, for they are devoted to their work and they each take their part with enthusiasm.

We had a very interesting and influential meeting on April 5. Instructive speeches were made by different persons concerning the aim and advantages of our Association.

Prospects are looking good and in the near future our Association will be considered one of the most successful W. G. G. A. in Saskatchewan.

MRS. ARMAND MORIN,
Sec. W.G.G.A., Armour, Sask.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

I had about decided that I had found the lane which has no turning when I was judging the last story contest, there were such piles of letters to read and so many pins to distribute over the country. But everything is cleared away at last and the prizes awarded to Edwin Beingesner, age twelve, Champion, Alta.; Erna Humbke, age eleven, Duhamel, Alta., and David Russell Robinson, age nine, Clair, Sask.

Shall I tell you why I liked these three letters best? Beginning then with Edwin's, tho there were some parts of it I did not like as well as others, all thru it he showed that he had the power to let himself go when writing. You know there are people who, the moment they take up a pen, get as stiff and unnatural as possible. Now Edwin isn't that sort of person.

It was for quite another reason that I fancied the story written by Erna Humbke. It was because Erna showed a very pretty fancy in wanting to be a fairy, and you must know that imagination is also one of the great factors in story writing. I had two reasons for giving a prize to Russell Robinson, the first being that he expresses himself very well for so young a man, and the second that he has a very beautiful idea to express. If the qualities of these three writers could be shaken up together they would make an ideal combination, but as it is they have acquitted themselves very well indeed.

In addition to these prize letters there were several that I liked very much indeed. One of these is the letter by Anna Thiessen, Laird, Sask., which is so quaintly worded; another is by Alberta Johnston, Bruce, Alta., and a very charming little story by Beverly Bryant, Lake MacGregor, Alta. I liked also the letters by Charlotte Lutt, Rouleau, Sask.; Alice May Webb, Skipton, Sask.; Delia Holmberg, Viking, Alta.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

A Prize Winner

There are many things I would like to do and be when I grow up, but best of all I would like to be a naturalist.

I would live in a tent near a lake and have a camera, a field-glass and a boat.

I would watch the deer and learn as much as I could about them. I would watch them when they would come to the lake to drink. I would also watch the beavers cut down trees and make dams and build their houses.

I would like to watch the robins and learn their ways. I would find their nests. And I would also watch the geese and their goslings.

I would make a collection of flowers, like lilies, lady's slippers, ferns, orchids, and other rare flowers.

I like natural history. I like being outside very much.

D. RUSSELL ROBINSON.
Clair, Sask., age 9 years.

WOULD BE A WANDERING FAIRY

As the topic is what we wish to be and do when we are grown up, I will tell you my wish. It is to be a fairy. I would dress with the most beautiful clothes and go to the queen of the fairies and obtain a pair of silver wings and fly to visit many places. I would visit Happy Island, Treasure Isle, Mirror Isle, and the Island of Calm Delights, also Giants' Isle, and would drive the many cruel giants out of the world, and then I would visit the hundreds of islands up in the clouds.

I'd rock on the smoke that goes up from thousands of chimneys and drink the dew-drops that rest on the flowers and grass, and I would make the Elves clean them from dust and insects, and also dress the tree trunks with vines. I would ride in a bluebell, drawn by a white swan down the stream of Crystal Waters, where the little fishes and ducks swim and dive. At night I would sleep in my velvet hammock under a spreading maple tree, where the soft breeze would lull me to sleep.

ALBERTA JOHNSON.
Bruce, Alta., age 13.

A LITTLE NATURE LOVER

I would like to be a school-teacher and live in a little whitewashed cottage in England in the country, with ivy climbing up the house.

I would like my father and mother to live with me.

In my spare time I would like to study birds and squirrels and bring in wild flowers and ferns and see how many I could cultivate.

ALICE MAY WEBB.
Skipton, Sask., age 10 years.

A HOME LOVING GIRL

I would have a little green cottage in among some large trees about three miles from a village, and a little barn with a few horses and a cow. I would like to live in Ontario. I would have a kitten and a puppy and some canaries, my husband and myself. I would do my house-work and after dinner, after I had all my work done, I would sit on my veranda or in a seat under one of the trees and read or sew. Then about four o'clock I would put on my big straw hat or sun bonnet and go to the pasture with the milk pail and take the cow down to the creek and give it some water. Then I would milk it. Then I would go to the house and get supper ready and my husband would come home from his work in the field and we would eat supper. Then I would wash the dishes and feed my canaries, kitten and dog and water my flowers. Then my husband and I would read or talk or sit in the hammock. This is what I would do if I could do what I pleased.

CHARLOTTE SUTT.
Rouleau, Sask., age 11.

A HOUSE IN A TREE

Dear Dixie Patton:—I am a little girl ten years old, and have never been to school. Mother has taught me and my sister.

The way I would like to live is this: I would like to have a house in a tree and be friends with all the birds and animals. I should like to eat nuts and berries, and pears and plums and apples. I would like to be able to climb trees, too.

The inside of my house would be green, pink and white. The floor would be green, with white walls and pink flowers with green leaves and pink border.

There would be a white mat with a pink border and green in the middle. I would like to have a green short dress and green stockings and boots, and a green hat and gloves. But when anybody came to see me I would like to have a pink dress with yellow trimmings and a yellow ribbon.

BEVERLY O. BRYANT.

A YOUNG CARPENTER

When I grow up I will be a carpenter. I will build houses and barns and other things. I will live in a city where there is much carpenter work to do and I will hire men to work for me. I will build a very fine house for myself and for other people and I will earn a lot of money.

Then I will have a certain house to keep all my carpenter tools in, where I make all kinds of things like chairs, tables, bookcases, map cases and teacher's desks. I wish I was big so I could start my carpentering now.

ENAR GRADIN.
Age 12 years.

VISITING STRANGE LANDS

I like to hear best of California. People have said so many things about its nice warm weather and the fruits that grow there. It must be pleasant there, where there is no winter all year long and the sun is shining as warm as it shines here in the hottest day of summer. It is surely pleasant to go there in the summer months when the flowers bloom and the fruits are ripe and one can eat as much fruit as one likes, oranges, apples or peaches. It must be a pleasant ride there. One does not need to heat any stoves. It is surely pleasant there.

ANNA THIESSEN,
Laird, Sask. Age 12 years.

Stephens'

All careful spenders of big money consider Paint as necessary to a building's completion as lumber to its construction. For good paint insures against time and weather.

Stephens'

Barn and Elevator Paints

are used by railway and elevator companies throughout Western Canada—because for 33 years they have been made in the West for the West—of honest ingredients correctly mixed to baffle extremes of heat and cold. They are equally economical for the smallest user.

Sold by leading Hardware Dealers. Interesting Booklets for the asking.



G. F. Stephens & Co. Limited
Paint and Varnish Makers
Winnipeg, Canada

22

Farm Lands For Sale

Buy Before the Sharp Advance Takes Place

As Trustees and Administrators, large areas of lands have come into our hands for sale, and the following are offered as desirable:—

- 1—2400 acres more or less in Brandon district, all in high state of cultivation, excellent buildings, with horses and implements ready to go to work. To one of means, with experience, this is a splendid opportunity.
- 2—A farm of 1800 acres near Birtle, also like above, in excellent shape with fine buildings and high cultivation.
- 3—A section near Regina, with 600 acres cultivated; A1 buildings ready for spring sowing.
- 4—A half section near Killarney, with buildings, fencing and cultivation.
- 5—27,000 acres in Winnipeg district, first class well drained "bottom" land, excellent for colonization purposes. Can be wholesaled in 3000 and 5000 acre blocks.

For above and other equally good bargains, send for our maps and lists showing prices, location, terms, etc.

The Standard Trusts Company

346 Main Street, Winnipeg

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.




Indemnity!

If your crops are destroyed or damaged by hail, you need not worry if you are protected by

The Hudson Bay Insurance Co.

No frills—just plain indemnity. Everybody knows the HUDSON BAY. The old reliable concern. Long experience in the business. Every customer satisfied. Agents in every town. Get rates and particulars from one of them or write to

P.O. Box 1059 The Anderson & Sheppard Company Limited
Moose Jaw, Sask. GENERAL AGENT FOR SASKATCHEWAN



GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
THE BEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.
USED FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP. FOR SOFTENING WATER AND FOR OVER 500 OTHER PURPOSES.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

BENSON'S Corn Starch

In the famous
Yellow Package



Don't ask merely for 'corn starch' or even for 'the best starch', but insist on **BENSON'S**—the 'Quality Starch' with a reputation gained by half a century's experience.

AT ALL GROCERS
53

\$15.95 Upward ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A solid proposition, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.
ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL
The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from **WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N.B.** Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** BOX 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.



About the House

Brass Cleaning.—For an easy method of cleaning brass, wet a flannel with warm water, rub kitchen soap on it, dip it into powdered borax, then rub it on the brass article. Give it a generous coat of this mixture, then rub vigorously with a fresh, dry piece of flannel.

Ice Cream in a Fireless Cooker.—Many people do not know that delicious ice cream may be made in a most inexpensive fireless cooker with very little work by observing the following rules: Whip the cream before adding to a prepared custard. Then beat the custard well with a Dover egg beater, after which mix the two and again beat them. This gives the extra smoothness which is otherwise lost by the freezer not being turned. Pack the cream in a small tin (the inner tin receptacle of an ice cream freezer if at hand is a splendid thing), then place the tin inside of the pail of the fireless cooker and pack salt and ice around the outside of the pail. Fasten down the cooker for several hours, and when taken out the cream is much harder than when frozen in a regular freezer, and has been prepared with much less labor.

How to Renovate Furniture.—To renovate old furniture mix five cents worth of pulverized rotten-stone with five cents worth of sweet oil. Rub this in thoroughly with a piece of soft felt. This is especially good for black walnut and similar woods. The furniture can then be varnished if desired, but most persons now prefer a dull finish.

An Outing Flannel Suggestion.—Do not iron garments made of outing flannel, but instead brush them thoroughly. This renews the softness and removes all lint.

A Useful Rubbish Heap.—It will pay, if you raise your own vegetables, to fatten your garden. Plan a rubbish heap in the back of the garden lot. Put on it all the weeds hoed up, all the grass clippings from the lawn, turnip tops, vegetable peelings, etc., from the kitchen; in fact, all the perishable rubbish you have need to dispose of. Scatter the ashes from the kitchen range or furnace over the rubbish, add once or twice a little slacked lime, and if convenient pour the suds on wash day over the rubbish pile and this will kill insect eggs, and any insects themselves that have lodged there. By the following summer you will have a rich and thoroughly decomposed mound of fertilizer, better than any you can buy, and at no cost; unless, indeed, it be for the lime.

Something About Fruit Peelings.—When you are tempted to drop strawberry hulls or fruit peelings directly in the kitchen sink, do not do it. The acid about the hulls, or in the peelings, will eat into the enamel of the sink, making it rough. It will thereafter be very hard to clean, and probably will always be of a brownish color.

How to Wash Furniture.—Boil one-half cake of Castile soap in one gallon of water. When cold add one ounce of oil—linseed or olive. Wash the wood with this cold mixture. Leather couches can be washed with it and when dry the leather can be oiled. These two recipes are used by experienced furniture men.

For a Tight Ring.—If a ring sticks to the finger on which it has been placed, dip your hand in ice water for a moment or two.

To Remove Fruit Stains from a linen napkin hold it over fumes from a small piece of burning sulphur. Sulphur will also remove ink stains if used at once. Dampen the cloth before igniting the sulphur.

Baby's New Shoes.—Always sand-paper the soles of baby's new shoes before they have been worn. This keeps the little one from slipping on the bare or polished floors and may prevent many a bad fall.

An Accessory for Baby's Outfit.—If you are getting baby's first outfit don't fail to get one of these ordinary sanitary aprons (used by women as skirt protectors). Use it as a shield to keep baby's flannel skirt dry and clean. It will save much washing. I know because I use one.

Treatment of Screens.—If you live so near the public pavement that passers-by can look into your house, try painting the screen doors with a very thin coat of white paint. You can look out, but people passing cannot see into your living rooms. If you rub the screen doors with kerosene the flies will not come near the doors as long as the odor lasts.

A Dust Preventive.—After using your carpet sweeper, remove lint and threads from the brush, then go over the brush thoroughly with a cloth wet with kerosene oil. You will be pleased when you use it again at the way it will remove the dirt from your rug or carpet without any dust arising.

Shampoo for White Hair.—The best shampoo is the white of an egg beaten into a pint of soft, cool water. Wet the head and hair first with cold water. Rub in the egg, which will make a soft lather, and finish exactly as for any other shampoo, except in the last rinsing water, which should be cold, put a few drops of best indigo, not the ordinary washing bluing, but indigo that can only be had at the druggists should be added; barely enough to tinge the water slightly. This acts exactly as does bluing on white goods—leaves the hair a pure white, not in the least tinged with yellow.

A Pressing Hint.—The first time I press a pair of new trousers I look at the inside of the hem to see if there is a little notch where the crease comes. If not, I clip a tiny bit from the raw edge of the hem where it is, then I know just where to fold for a crease, if the trousers get wet and it does not show plainly.

For the top end of the crease I catch a few stitches inside with contrasting thread, and tie the thread firmly. While pressing I get this mark, fold and pin, until I have it plain to be seen, then take out the pin and press to remove the marks it made.

In this way the garment is always creased where the tailor designed it to be, and both legs are always just alike. This is very much easier than to try to see a crease which has almost disappeared.

Turning the Baby While Sleeping.—The following very simple thought seems never to have suggested itself to so many mothers of my acquaintance that it may be of use to write a few words about it. I learned it at the Maternity Hospital, or possibly I never would have thought of it either.

After baby sleeps for an hour or so, sometimes less, sometimes more, she squirms and fusses. Then I know she wants to turn over. And what more natural? During my own night's sleep I require to turn over several times, so why should not a wee mite whose muscles and bones are tender? Therefore, when I see her stir I simply go and turn her over. She takes full advantage of the opportunity too, and while being moved stretches like a cat. Then she settles down in perfect contentment on the other side to sleep the rest of the night, or until her next feeding as the case may be.

I know several babies in a very small circle who never are thus turned, and I do believe a great deal of baby-fussiness at night is caused simply by that neglect. There is another point about this that should not be overlooked. That is the development of the baby. If a baby is permitted to lie too long at a time on the one side it seems to me it will not develop as symmetrically as if it is allowed to repose an equal length of time on each side.

Certainly if this simple act works such wonders in all cases as it does in mine, it will be done diligently by all mothers who hear about it, for I consider it as important as the baby's bath.

THE FIRST PATIENT

Young Doctor's Wife—'Mary, go and tell the doctor there's a patient waiting to see him.'

Maid—'I wish you'd go, ma'am. He maybe wouldn't believe me.'

Next time a suffragette delegation calls at the White House it may be informed that grandpa is too busy playing with the baby to receive it.

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY
MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

GET YOUR FARM HOME From the CANADIAN PACIFIC

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11.00 to \$30.00 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35.00. Terms—One-Twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors.

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CREAM WANTED!

We pay Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of CREAM, and pay Express Charges also. Write at once.

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LOOK HERE SIR!



You know that you can buy better clothes and buy them cheaper in England than you can in Canada. When, therefore, we offer to sell you a suit for \$12.50 and convince you that it is as good, if not better, than the suit you pay \$20 to \$25 for in Canada, surely our offer is worth looking into.

Suit, \$12.50, duty free and carriage paid right to your door.

Furthermore, although the tariff into Canada has been increased 5 per cent, we are not increasing the price of our suits to you.

Remember, we have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order Custom Tailors in the British Empire.

HOW TO GET OUR PATTERNS FREE

All you need to do is to mail the coupon below, and by return post we will send you our Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of cloth and a letter explaining how we do business. We guarantee to satisfy you absolutely or return your money in full. Remember we've been doing business in Canada for six years.

Fill out the coupon, therefore, or write a postcard and get the patterns. You'll soon be needing a suit.

Mail this Coupon Today

MESSRS. CATESBYE LIMITED

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Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Mother's Hens

By Mrs. F. E. Shepherd, Stalwart, Sask.

Editor's Note.—Money is very welcome to the farmer's wife during the summer time. In this article the writer tells of a way to make some ready money by fattening broilers. There is nothing theoretical about these articles. They are just stories telling the actual experience of a wide awake farmer's wife who lives in Saskatchewan. Anyone of our readers can do the same if these chapters are closely followed.

CHAPTER VII

"Will! Will!" Margaret's voice floated across to Will as he sat on the seed drill, "stop, I want you."

He pulled up his team and waited as Margaret sprang lightly over the plowed land.

"Oh, Will," she panted, as she came closer, "they're coming out and running all over each other. Do come home and look at them."

Will leaned over and kissed the flushed upturned face. "What, the sheep?" he inquired. "Well, open the pasture gate and drive them back again, they drive easy enough."

"Sheep nothing," retorted his wife who was quickly picking up the Canadian expressions, "it's my chickens in the incubator, and they look so sweet; do come."

"Not on your life," was the decided reply. "What, leave off in the middle of seeding? I shall never make a farmer's wife of you I can see. There, now, don't be cross," as she turned pouting away. "Here's something that will make you smile. Jim Davis brought it out," and he drew a bulky letter from his jumper pocket and held it just out of her reach.

Margaret stretched out her hands for it with a little squeal of delight.

"Mother's letter, oh, do give it to me, don't be such a tease."

"There you are then," he laughed, handing it to her, "now run off or my team will go to sleep. 'Giddup,'" and he shook the lines.

Halfway back Margaret sat down on a huge buffalo stone and opened her letter.

"My dear Margaret," it began, "I have been thinking so much about you and your little downy chicks, which should be coming out by this time. They will soon be growing their feathers and not looking nearly as pretty, but you must not neglect them on that account. Try and imagine each little cluster of chickens is the only one you have got and feed and care for them accordingly. You will soon be able to tell which are the cockerels. Their tail feathers are shorter and their legs thicker and longer than the pullets. You must pick out a dozen or fourteen of the biggest and best from your earliest hatched broods and put leg bands on them; they are for your breeders next year. You may not need quite as many as that, but there is sure to be a neighbor or two who will want to trade one of their pure bred mongrels for one of your birds. I always oblige a neighbor in that way. I think one can do quite a bit of good by distributing high class stock in that way. Only—come closer and let me just whisper this: After your neighbor has departed with one of your pets, give Will the one she brought you in exchange, get him to take it around to the wood-pile and gently but firmly apply the axe. An extra chicken pie is better than letting him run around with your better flock and next spring have your chickens come all the colors of the rainbow. Now, after having picked out your breeders, take every coop you are not using and put them in a quiet spot, north of the plantation, down in the ravine, or back of the big granary, anywhere away from the other hens, and that night, after they are asleep, go the round of the chickens and pick out all the biggest cockerels you can find, putting four or six in each coop. Now you want to fatten them as quickly as possible. You will find several long shallow troughs around. Fill these with a thin gruel made of shorts and warm separated milk and a little sugar. Keep the coops as dark as you can. They fatten better if kept quiet. The last thing at night fill their troughs up again with the same mixture. Then, directly it is day-break they will be up and have their breakfast while you are still having your beauty sleep. Keep looking to them about every two hours during the day. They will generally be ready for something or other—a little oatmeal mixed with buttermilk, some clean water, a little grit or perhaps charcoal to keep them

in condition, meat scraps, or a handful of rolled oats scattered along their troughs. In about two weeks you will hardly know them, they will be so plump. It is quite a bit of trouble fattening broilers, but you cannot sell to the higher class shops and get the best prices if you simply pick them up just as they come from the farmyard. Besides, on a wheat farm like yours \$10 in July or August



A flock of Barred Rocks

seems worth much more than \$20 or \$30 in October when the wheat money comes rolling in. Perhaps you might like to get a few private customers for your produce. If so, get the paper published in your nearest large town. Choose about twenty names and addresses of hotels, restaurants and institutions. Write to them and tell them what you have to

sell and the price. If you enclose a stamped envelope for reply you will make sure of getting one. I followed this plan several years. Just sent weekly hampers to private customers. I used a thirty-dozen egg crate, putting fifteen dozen eggs in one side and chickens and butter in the other. You get better prices that way, but I really think it is easier to do as I do now. Just send a weekly consignment every week regularly, in time for their Saturday's trade, to the best store there is in your nearest big town. They send your cheque and return your hampers with clockwork regularity. Now about killing the broilers. I really can't tell you how to kill, pick, truss and pack them by letter. I tried to, but it took about three pages of foolscap. So you had better drop a postcard to Prof. Herner, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, asking him for his Farm Poultry in Manitoba Bulletin, No. 6, and on pages 22 to 27 you will find out exactly how to do it, so much better than I can tell you. Write also to the Department of Agriculture, Regina, for W. A. Wilson's Bulletin, No. 25—Fleshing chickens for market. Will, of course, will have to do the actual killing. No woman should have to do that, and you had better get old lady Thompson to help you with the stubbing—I was able to do her a kindness once and I know she will return it. I don't want to put too much work on you, little woman, only it seems a pity to let such an opportunity for earning a good sum from the unavoidable waste on a large wheat farm slip by. When packing in the hot weather, see your birds are well fasted, and keep them in the cellar until the last possible moment. Be sure and let the party you are sending to know every time you send your crate off, then he can be on the look out for it and unpack it at once."

"Well," said Margaret, "that seems all about that subject. I guess I'd better be getting home to see if that lamp has gone out. It does seem too bad to

be making preparations for killing them the very day they are hatched tho."

A CO-OPERATIVE FAKE

In the last few days several readers have sent to The Guide copies of advertising literature they have received from a concern called the "Co-operative Union," Windsor, Ont. This "Co-operative Union" is trying to engage agents to sell shares in their organization at \$2.00 each, the agent to keep \$1.60 each and forward the 40 cents to head-quarters. Members of the union are then supposed to be able to purchase their necessities at very low prices. For instance, here are a few of the prices quoted in their list.

100 lbs. Redpath's best granulated sugar, \$4.00.

Christie's Soda Biscuits (2½ lb. box), 15 cents.

Old Dutch Cleanser, 6 cents.

1 lb. fresh roasted coffee (Moka flavor), 25 cents.

4 cans Baby Sweet corn, 25 cents.

These prices are very attractive, but there is a "nigger in the wood-pile" somewhere, because these prices are actually lower in most cases than manufacturers' prices to the largest wholesalers f.o.b. the factory. It is, therefore, safe to assume that this Co-operative Union cannot buy these articles at the prices quoted, to say nothing of selling them at such prices. The Grain Growers' Guide has called the attention of the Postmaster General to this concern and asked that it be investigated. No concern can do business on such a basis and farmers should save their money.

According to the Rome correspondent of the Amsterdam newspaper 'Tigd,' the German Embassy at Rome, has asked the Belgian government thru the Belgian legation to the Quirinal whether in the event of the German armies evacuating Belgian territory Belgium would continue neutral during the remainder of the war. The correspondent adds that Belgium's answer is unknown.



Kootenay Steel Range

The Range that Lasts a Lifetime

The EXTRA HEAVY FIREBOX LININGS in the "KOOTENAY" are made of FAMOUS SEMI-STEEL, which is almost indestructible.

The HEAVY DUPLEX ROLLER GRATES used in the "KOOTENAY" have two faces, one for wood and the other for coal. Turning the Shaker Handle changes from one to the other in the twinkling of an eye.

Did you ever notice, when your fire goes out, a few pieces of coal or wood left in each end of the firebox? The "KOOTENAY" has a DUPLEX DRAFT operating from the front and the end, which means you have a dandy even-burning fire, with no dead ends—a SAVING OF FUEL.

The POLISHED TOP on the "KOOTENAY" is a bright, smooth, easily-cleaned surface, that does not soil clothes, hands, or utensils. It does not require to be blackened, but can be easily cleaned by simply wiping it off with an oiled dust cloth.

The picture shows how easily the DAMPERS on the "KOOTENAY" are operated from the front—no reaching across the top of your range over steaming vessels—no scalded arms or scorched sleeves, because the DAMPERS ARE IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.

The NICKEL-PLATED STEEL OVEN, made of American Ingot Iron, is RUST PROOF, and is a dandy BAKER. Can be washed out with soap and water like a china dish.

Remember the "Kootenay" is Guaranteed

A "Household Guide" and Recipe Book FREE

A reliable source of information on domestic questions, with a mass of tested recipes that will make the "KOOTENAY" still more valuable to its users, has just been compiled for us from all the best available sources. We will gladly send a copy of this book (as long as the edition lasts) to ALL who fill in and mail the attached coupon.

1

McClary's

WINNIPEG, CALGARY, SASKATOON, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER,
London, Ont., Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, St. John, N.B.

My Name _____
Address _____
My Dealer's Name _____
To The McClary Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen:—Send me FREE
a copy of "Household
Guide."
CC

Help Us Move our Heavy Stock of Fence! We make it worth your while

Navigation is opening at the head of lakes, and our warehouse there must be clear for incoming shipments. To make it worth your while to help us move the heavy stock we have on hand we are offering these special prices.

PRICE PER ROD, FREIGHT PAID TO															
No. of Wires	Height in Inches	Inches between Stays	Safe Lock Fences		Neepawa	Brandon	Minto or Boissevain	Shoal Lake, Virden, Reston or Melita	Yorkton, Broadview, Kaiser or Stoughton	Balcarres, Regina, Weyburn, Radville	Lanigan, Davidson, Moose Jaw, Assiniboia	Saskatoon, Conquest, Swift Current	Battleford, Wilkie, Kindersley, Kerrobert	Edmonton, Lacombe, Macleod	Calgary
			Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire												
			Spacings												
5	40	24	8, 9, 11, 11	Car lot	.20	.20½	.20½	.21	.21½	.21½	.22	.23			
				Sm. lot	.22½	.23	.23½	.24	.24½	.25	.25½	.26½			
6	38	24	6, 7, 8, 8, 9	Car lot	.23	.23½	.23½	.24½	.24½	.25	.25½	.26½			
				Sm. lot	.25½	.26	.26½	.27½	.27½	.28½	.28½	.30			
10	48	16½	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8, 8	Car lot	.40½	.40½	.41½	.42½	.42½	.43½	.44½	.46			
				Sm. lot	.44½	.45½	.46½	.47½	.48½	.49½	.50½	.52½			
7	26	8½	No. 9 Wire top and bottom. Bal. of Fence No. 12 Wire 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½	Car lot	.22½	.22½	.23	.23½	.23½	.24	.24½	.25½			
				Sm. lot	.24½	.25	.25½	.26	.26½	.27	.27½	.28½			

Fences in 20 and 40 Rod Rolls. All Fences made of Full Government Gauge Wire.

Guarantee

We guarantee SAFE LOCK FENCE to be made of the Best Hard Steel Wire with the best galvanizing, and the strongest lock of any fence you have ever seen. If not convinced on arrival of goods return them to us and we will refund your money.

THE SAFE-LOCK FENCE COMPANY

602 Fifth Street

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No More Worry about the Water Problem

Makes you independent of windmills and "whistling for a breeze" while thirsty cattle are waiting to be watered. It's so easy just to start up a "Handy Boy" Pumping Outfit and let it do the pumping while you go about your other work. \$52.50 for 1½ H.P. ENGINE, Double-Geared All Steel Pump Jack and Belt, complete, ready to run. A real, high-grade outfit, guaranteed to satisfy in every respect and sold you on 30 days' free trial test, and you be the judge as to quality and service. Send your order today, and if you have not a catalog of our "Handy Boy" labor-saving outfits, write us, we will mail you catalog free of charge.

52.50



C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.
Sellers of High Grade Farm Supplies "Direct to Farmer"



How do you test Shingles

A roof is not a thing to be chosen lightly. You are bound to choose metal as sure protection from lightning and fire. But how can you tell which is best?

Let us tell you how we test Preston Safe-lock Shingles. Admit we have as much at stake as you. We think we have more. Our whole future depends on the iron we put on your and your neighbors' barns. The life of our business is the farmers' goodwill. So our own test is severe. It is our own way of insuring our business against failure.

PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES

"Better Buildings," a Big Book for Farmers. How to use metal to the best advantage on the farm. Don't build before you see it. Write for a FREE copy.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

FERTILE EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Stock from the best laying strains in Canada; good exhibition quality.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—U. B. F. Hatch and Thompson strains. Big, type, vigorous birds.
EGGS—\$2 per 15, \$6.50 per 60, \$10 per 100.

JAS. GLENNIE, WYANDOTTE FARM
MACDONALD, MAN. Est. 1902.

Binder Twine

Prices on Application

We have still some DISC HARROWS left: 14 x 18
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All Small Orders and orders for Stations where there is no Agent, must be accompanied by Cash. Carload orders to Stations where there is an Agent, to be accompanied by \$100.00 Cash and balance subject to Sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.

The Price will be the same to all other stations having the same freight rate from Port Arthur as those listed. A correspondingly low price to all other stations.

Note: These are only a few of the styles we carry in stock. Drop us a card for complete list with prices freight paid right to your station.

CO-OPERATE

Farmers should get together and buy in carlots to save money. We offer a special price on posts to Farmers' Organizations, so join with your local Grain Growers' Association and buy your fence and posts in carloads. It is worth while.

Successful Livestock Marketing

Continued from Page 8

vene; the one along co-operative lines, by which it can do as was proposed by the Alberta government in 1910, when it offered to provide the money for the erection of a plant if the farmers would guarantee the necessary supply of animals to keep it running; the other to aid in the erection of such public utilities as will insure at least an approach to genuine competition.

Co-operation

My experience with the proposal of 1910 above referred to causes me to think that it is exceedingly doubtful if the spirit of co-operation is sufficiently strong among the farmers of the Canadian West to enable them to carry on as complicated an enterprise as is the packing business. The spirit of self-reliance, aggressiveness and self-assertiveness is too largely developed in the mind of the average settler to leave sufficient room for that patience and consideration for the rights of others which is necessary to the successful carrying on of a truly co-operative undertaking. A great deal of criticism was directed, about a year ago, against a certain gentleman high in the councils of the farmers' Association for saying that the average farmer does not care a hang for pure co-operation; what he wants is the highest price going for what he has to sell, he wants it all, and he wants it right away, and this a truly co-operative concern cannot give. In my opinion the worst that can be said against the remark is that it was impolitic.

Public Abattoir and Storage

In order to bring about real competition it is necessary to do for the small dealers just what I stated the city should do for the man with the push cart, namely, provide for him a thoroughfare along which he can carry on his business undisturbed and unharrassed by the man with the motor truck. In the same manner the government can aid in bringing about a real competition among buyers by providing, at the leading live stock centres, the small dealers with the same facilities that the large dealers possess, namely, dry refrigeration, inspection and a way of securing a fair return for their by-products. This can be done by means of a public abattoir with cold storage attached, where all the business of the small dealers can be collected and thru which they can carry on their affairs on an equal plane with the larger one. Other things being equal, the city that furnishes these will control the live meat trade for many years to come.

During the past few years a number of sickly attempts have been made by various cities in the direction of establishing a public abattoir, but they usually result in the selection of an antiquated, abandoned slaughter-house as far removed

from the centre of the industry as possible, where nothing but wet refrigeration can be supplied, or in a contract with a large concern, which, in consideration of certain concessions or exemptions, agrees to slaughter at a fixed price such animals as are offered for slaughter, but it usually transpires that the contract contains a joker, and the little man is no better off than he was before.

In conclusion I may say that much can be accomplished by farmers marketing their stock in a co-operative way, but unless conditions are right at the point of destination they will be helpless, and there will come times when their experiences will be anything but pleasant.

The solution of the most important problem in connection with the marketing of livestock is thru the establishment of a properly conducted livestock market, with a public abattoir and cold storage attached, where inspection can be secured, and where means of utilizing the by-products are provided.

LACOMBE BULL SALE

Entries for the Lacombe Bull Sale closed on Saturday, May 1, some seventy being received. The sale will be held at Lacombe on June 2, and there will be reduced passenger transportation arrangements.

The rules will be the same as those for the Calgary sale, and animals purchased will be shipped on the same basis, namely, \$3 per head for points within 200 miles, and \$5 to points over 200 miles, including Saskatchewan and British Columbia, except points in Vancouver Island.

Ten British officers, prisoners of the Germans, have been taken from the Halle-on-the-Salle camp of prisoners of war and placed in solitary confinement in Magdeburg. This is a measure of reprisal for the treatment by Great Britain of the crews of German submarines held prisoners in England. The ten officers include the son of a former British Ambassador in Berlin.

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WAPELLA—Mr. A. Nicholson.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 8, 1915)

Wheat—Active with a good general speculative trade, fluctuations being sharp and frequent, the market finishing easy and resting spots were 3½ cents lower on May 7, 4½ on July, and 4½ for October. Local temper was bearish and offerings were liberal at the start and the demand lacking, which tended values lower. The fine rains over large sections of the American winter wheat belt, together with general rains over the Canadian Northwest, all proved "bear" helps. As the lower levels were reached the demand improved, there being quite a little buying on resting orders, but there were not enough to hold prices and at the close today prices showed net losses of 3½ cents on July for the day. Weather conditions and crop accounts continue more favorable almost every day, both here and over the American winter wheat belt, the last government report showing the condition of the winter wheat slightly better than 90 per cent., against 88½ per cent. in April, which suggests a yield down South of over 675,000,000 bushels, which will be the largest on record.

The cash demand here during the last week has not been good at any one time. Apparently it has been a case of where no further business being possible, bears were not taking on anything more than what they actually required for near-by sailings.

Oats—Market continues dull with very small trade going on. At the close today both the May and July futures showed net losses of 1 to 1½ cents, the decline being mostly in sympathy with depression in wheat here. The demand for lower grades on spot oats continues very good, with offerings light.

Barley—Prices are about 1 cent lower for No. 3 and about 1 cent higher for No. 4 when compared with those prevailing a week ago. Business in this grain is limited owing to scarcity of offerings from first hands.

Flax—Following the liquidation on the May, prices firmed in sympathy with strength in Duluth, and at the close today values are from 2 to 2½ cents higher.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
May 4.....	164½	162½	125½
May 5.....	165	161½	125½
May 6.....	163½	160½	124½
May 7.....	162½	159½	123½
May 8.....	159½	155½	121½
May 10.....	158½	154½	120½
Oats—			
May 4.....	63½	64½	...
May 5.....	63½	64½	...
May 6.....	63½	64½	...
May 7.....	62½	63½	...
May 8.....	62½	63½	...
May 10.....	61½	63½	...
Flax—			
May 4.....	180	182½	...
May 5.....	180½	183½	...
May 6.....	181½	184½	...
May 7.....	182½	185½	...
May 8.....	182	184½	...
May 10.....	181½	184½	188

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, May 8)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.56
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.56
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.59
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.60½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.57½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.55½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.55
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.53½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.57½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.47½
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.49½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frost	1.55½
Screenings, part car, per ton	16.00
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	9.00
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	1.31
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.25
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.50½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.44
No. 4 wheat, part car, frost	1.53½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.41
No. 2 durum wheat, part car, mixed	1.58
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.54
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.56½
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.52
No. 1 durum wheat, 450 bu., in settlement	1.60
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.57½
No. 2 yellow corn, 2 cars	71½
No. 2 corn, 1 car, mixed	70½
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	71
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	71
No. 3 corn, 1 car, to run	70½
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	70½
No. 3 white corn, 1 car	71½

Sample grade corn, 1 car out of condition	66½
No. 2 white oats, 2 cars	51
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	51½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	48½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	53
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.15
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.16
Sample grade barley, 1 car	70
Sample grade barley, 1 car	71
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	71
No. 1 flax, part car	2.01½
No. 1 flax, part car, dockage	2.01½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.03
No. 1 flax, 600 bu., to arrive	1.98

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, May 8.—Receipts during the week at the Alberta stockyards were as follows: 273 horses, 573 cattle, 2,384 hogs and no sheep. Shipments—Eighteen cars of hogs and four of cattle East; ten cars of cattle and four of hogs West. Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—Prices for fat cattle are advancing with a keen demand, extra choice steers bringing from \$8.00 to \$8.25, and choice cows 7 cents. Stockers and Feeders—The market has not brightened perceptibly and stockers continue drab. There is a disinclination to pay over six cents for the best kind of feeders, and yearlings are selling lower. Hogs—Today's top was eight cents, weighed off cars, and we look for a steady market.

Steers, choice export, \$8.00; butcher, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.75 to \$7.00. Cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$7.00; common, \$4.50 to \$5.50; canner, \$1.75 to \$3.00. Stags, \$4.75 to \$6.00. Oxen, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00. Bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50. Veal calves, 400 to 500 lbs., \$7.00; 200 to 400 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8.00. Feeding steers and heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Springers, choice, \$6.50 to \$8.00; common, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Hogs, \$8.00 for selects, weighed off cars.

(The above prices are quoted by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited—Livestock Department.)

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, May 8.—Receipts today: 300 cattle, 2,100 hogs, and 50 sheep. Prices for killing cattle: Steers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$6.25; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.35; veal calves, \$3.75 to \$5.00. Market steady. Feeding calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, \$9.00 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.50 to \$7.50; stock steers, \$9.00 to 900 lbs., \$4.75 to \$7.25; stock cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.75; stock bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.35. Market steady. Hogs—Prices ranged

from \$7.10 to \$7.25, with a bulk price of \$7.20. Market mostly steady. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.00 to \$9.50; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$8.25; bucks, \$4.50 to \$6.00; wethers, \$6.50 to \$7.75; ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.60. Lambs and sheep, steady.

WOOL

	No. 1	No. 2
Medium	\$0.22 to \$0.20	
Coarse	.21 to .19	
Fine medium	.16 to .12	
Fine	.13 to .11	

Medium and coarse, chaffy, cotted, seedy and burry. .13 to .11

Toronto—Hallam's market report has the following to say concerning the wool market:

Shows a decline of 20 to 25 per cent. The Canadian government has made an order in council which prevents the export of wool and wool products to any other country except England or the British possessions. This materially limits the market for wool. The fact that the Canadian mills are generally well supplied with the raw material, that no large army contracts have been given out to be filled, and the curtailment of the market by the embargo have caused a heavy decline in prices during the past week.

It is too soon after the embargo has gone into effect for the market to adjust itself to the new conditions, and the prices quoted are only nominal and subject to change as the situation develops, although they seem to be as high or higher than the present outlook justifies. Washed combing fleece (coarse), 25 cents. Washed clothing fleece (fine), 25 cents. Washed rejections (burry, chaffy, etc.), 20 cents. Unwashed fleece combing (coarse), 15 to 16 cents. Unwashed fleece clothing (fine), 17 to 18 cents.

Winnipeg—Dealers here state that the placing of the embargo on wool shipments outside of England or other British possessions has unsettled the market to such an extent that they are not prepared to quote any price at the present time. Previous to the embargo 18 cents per pound was being offered.

SASKATOON PRODUCE MARKET

Saskatoon, May 6.—Butter is much more plentiful in the city at the present time than it has been for some weeks, as a total of over six hundred pounds has been handled in the local market in the last six days. It is quoted at 30 cents a pound, whereas a week or two ago it was quoted at between 32 and 42 cents.

Eggs are about the same level that they have been for the last two or three weeks, being quoted all the way from 17 to 20 cents a dozen. The 20 cent eggs are those taken in every two or three days by farmers living near the city and being guaranteed to have been laid within the previous forty-eight or seventy-two hours. Eggs are being sold by the crate at about 17½ cents. During the last six days the market-master has handled no less than 117 crates of eggs on the market.

There are only a few veals coming in, but these are of good quality and bring 13½ cents a pound. Hogs are medium scarce at 11 cents the pound, and the same can be said of beef from 9 to 13 cents. It is quite possible that Saskatoon may have fresh pork in the very near future, which is something of a rarity, for the majority of the pork sold in the city today is cold storage stock. The market-master is arranging to bring in a carload of live hogs and have them slaughtered here and the fresh pork sold on the market.

Dressed poultry is 14 to 20 cents and turkeys are 20 to 22 cents. There is not much coming in, however. Live poultry is selling at from 40 to 65 cents a head, with little coming.

Hay is \$6.00 to \$12, according to quality.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, May 8.—Receipts—Hogs, 8,000; market steady to a shade higher. Bulk of sales, \$7.30 to \$7.45; lights, \$7.25 to \$7.65; mixed

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, May 8, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.59	\$1.56½
2 Nor. wheat	1.56	1.53½
3 Nor. wheat	1.53	1.51½
3 white oats	.59½	.52
Barley	.63½-.65½	.68-.74
Flax, No. 1	1.81½	2.00½

Futures—

May wheat	1.59½	1.50
July wheat	1.55½	1.45½
Oct. wheat	1.21½	1.17½

Winnipeg Chicago

Beef Cattle, top	\$8.75	\$8.90
Hogs, top	8.35	7.70
Sheep, yearlings		8.50

\$7.15 to \$7.60; heavy, \$6.80 to \$7.45; rough, \$6.80 to \$6.95; pigs, \$5.25 to \$6.80.

Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady. Native beef steers, \$6.50 to \$8.90; western steers, \$5.75 to \$7.60; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$8.60; calves, \$6.30 to \$9.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady. Sheep, \$7.60 to \$8.65; lambs, \$8.50 to \$10.85.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

During the past week there have been received at the Union stockyards: 1,144 cattle, 130 calves, 9,162 hogs and no sheep.

Cattle

The demand for good butcher cattle continues very good indeed and with light receipts trading was quite active, prices being up a good quarter. Eastern markets have shown some advance, so that the advance on our market can be considered as quite justified and is likely to stay so while Eastern and Southern markets hold steady. The bulk of the best steers sold around \$8.75, with an odd extra choice animal at 9 cents. Killing cows are selling for \$7.00 to \$7.50, and choice heifers at \$7.75 to \$8.25. If any real prime animals of this class came forward just now they would sell for about the same price as the steers. Bulls are going up rapidly and last week 7 cents was paid for the choicest butcher offerings. Canners are not in any great demand and are the same price. Stockers and feeders are being asked for, but scarcely any are coming forward. Good quality yearling or two-year-old steers will fetch \$6.75. Milking cows and close up springers are in demand and are selling higher — the best being worth from \$7.00 to \$8.50 apiece. Best veals are selling for 8 to 8½ cents per pound.

Hogs

The hog market has improved quite appreciably during the past week. On Saturday last the run was light and the market was strong for selects at \$8.35 per hundred. Earlier in the week \$8.15 was the top price and it is advisable that dealers buying to sell again go slowly since the market will probably not hold up to Saturday's high point. Good lights are worth \$7.25, sows around 6 cents and stags 4½ cents per pound. Pigs under 100 pounds are worth from 6 to 6½ cents.

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lambs are in good demand, but very few are on sale. Last Saturday there were sold at the Union stockyards sixteen lambs, weighing from 150 to 200 pounds apiece, at 8½ cents per pound. No quotations on sheep are available.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

There is no change in prices offered for butter this week. The receipts from farms are very light indeed, most of that sold being store and creamery made. Fancy dairy is worth 28 to 30 cents per pound. No. 1 dairy 23 cents, and good round lots 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eggs

Farm eggs are coming in very freely just now and dealers are taking advantage of this offering to store eggs for high prices in the fall and winter. If farmers themselves would only be far-sighted enough to store their own eggs now they, instead of the city wholesaler, might pocket the spread between low prices now and high prices next winter. Anyone can make lime water. Directions were given concerning this in Chapter 4 of Mother's Hens, which appeared in the April 21 issue of The Guide. Dealers are paying 19 cents per dozen for eggs today.

Potatoes

There is no change in potato prices this week. Good seed potatoes are on sale in Winnipeg at 70 cents per bushel. Dealers are not getting much from the country just now, but offer 50 to 55 cents per bushel today.

Milk and Cream

Last week's prices were made out on Saturday, May 1, and hence the sweet cream quotation was one cent lower for last week than it should have been. Creameries were paying for sweet cream last week 35 cents per pound of butter-fat, and the same price rule this week. Sour cream is coming in in large quantities and hence the price has dropped 2 cents, so that sour cream is worth 20 cents per pound of butter-fat now. Sweet milk is the same, namely, \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry

Very little dressed poultry is coming to market but dealers are paying 20 cents per pound for good, well dressed chickens and 15 cents per pound for roosters. Live poultry will be sent in now and the spread in price between dressed and live poultry is about 5 cents per pound.

Hay

Hay is in very good demand now and prices have advanced on all grades since last quotations were printed. No. 1 Timothy is \$21 per ton; No. 2, up to \$20; No. 1 Red Top is \$17, and No. 2, \$13 to \$15; No. 1 Upland, the same at \$14 and No. 2, \$12 to \$13.50; No. 1 Midland is \$13 and No. 2, \$12 per ton.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from May 4 to May 10 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No.3	No.4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
May 4	164	161½	159½	154	149	144½	..	63½	60½	60½	..	58½	..	65	63	63	179½	176½	..	..
5	164½	162	160	155	150	145½	..	63	60½	60½	..	58½	74	65	63	63	180½	177½	..	..
6	163½	160½	157½	150½	145	140½	..	63	60	60	59½	58½	74	65	63	63	181½	178½	..	..
7	162	159	156	149	144	139½	..	62½	59½	59½	59	58	73½	65	63	63	182½	179½	..	..
8	159	156	153	146½	140½	135½	130½	62½	59	59½	58½	57½	..	65½	63½	63½	181½	178½	159½	..
10	158½	155½	152	145½	140	135	..	61½	58	58½	..	..	..	65½	63½	63½	181½	178½	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	158½	163	94	Choice steers	\$ 8.50-8.75	\$ 8.25-8.50	\$ 7.25-7.50	Fancy dairy	28c-30c	28c-30c	20c-21c
No. 2 Nor.	155½	160½	92½	Best butcher steers and				No. 1 dairy	23c	23c	18c
No. 3 Nor.	152	158½	90½	heifers	8.25-8.50	8.00-8.25	6.50-7.00	Good round lots	18c-20c	18c-20c	15c-16c
No. 4	145½	153½	87½	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	140	148	..	steers and heifers	7.75-8.00	7.50-7.75	6.25-6.50	Strictly new laid	19c	18c	19c
No. 6	135	143½	..	Best fat cows	7.00-7.50	6.75-7.00	5.75-6.00	Potatoes			
Feed .....	..	..	..	Medium cows	5.75-6.25	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	In sacks, per bushel....	50c-55c	50c-55c	75c-80c
Cash Oats				Common cows	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 CW	61½	63½	37½	Choice heifers	7.75-8.25	7.50-8.00	5.25-5.50	Sweet cream (per lb.			
Cash Barley				Best bulls	6.25-7.00	5.25-5.75	5.00-5.25	butter-fat)	35c	34c	28c
No. 3 .....	..	..	47½	Com'n and medium bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	Cream for butter-mak-			
Cash Flax				Best feeding steers....	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.50	.....	ing purposes (per lb.			
No. 1 NW	181½	179½	136½	Best stocker steers	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25	.....	butter-fat)	20c	31c	23c-24c
Wheat Futures				Best milkers and spring-				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.75
May	158½	163½	94	gers (each)	\$70-\$85	\$65-\$80	\$65-\$80	Dressed Poultry			
July	154½	163½	95½	Common milkers and				Chickens	20c	20c	..
October	120½	125½	88½	springers (each)	\$50-\$60	\$50-\$60	\$40-\$50	Roosters	15c	15c	..
Oat Futures				Hogs				Ducks .....	..	..	..
May	61½	63½	38	Choice hogs	\$8.25	\$8.00	\$7.50	Geese .....	..	..	..
July	63½	64½	38½	Heavy sows	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$5.70	Turkeys .....	..	..	..
Flax Futures				Stags	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.00	Hay (per ton)			
May	181½	179½	137½	Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Red Top	\$17	\$13-\$14	\$12-13
July	184½	182½	140	Choice lambs	\$7.50-\$8.50	\$7.50-\$8.00	\$5.00-\$6.00	No. 1 Upland	\$14	\$12-\$13½	\$11-12
October	188	186½	141½	Best killing sheep	\$6.50	\$6.50	.....	No. 1 Timothy	\$21	\$18.00	\$16-17
								No. 1 Midland	\$13	\$9-\$11	..



SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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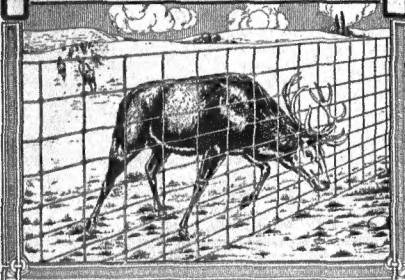
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Henders for Federal House

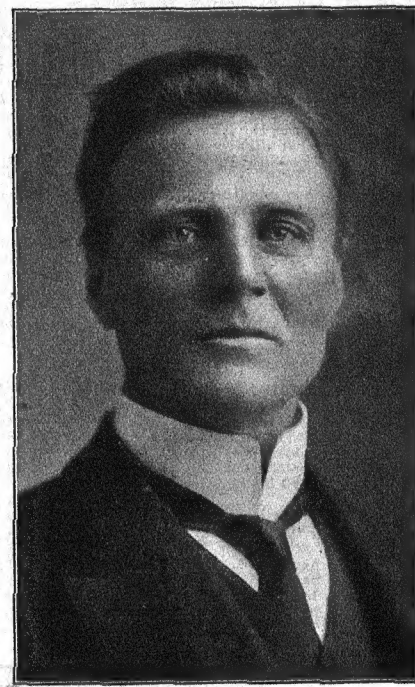
Grain Growers' President nominated by Macdonald Farmers

R. C. Henders, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was the unanimous choice of an enthusiastic convention held at Carman, on Friday last, to choose an independent progressive candidate to contest the constituency of Macdonald at the next federal election. About 50 delegates were present, most of whom were farmers, and almost every part of the large constituency was represented. C. I. Barager, of Elm Creek, was chairman, and among the speakers was F. J. Dixon, Independent Progressive M.P.P. for Centre Winnipeg. Mr. Dixon spoke chiefly on the tariff question and pointed out that as both the Liberal and Conservative parties were supporters of the protective tariff it was necessary for those who believed in free trade to elect independent representatives.

Mr. Henders was then unanimously asked to contest the seat and accepted the nomination in a short speech. He said that as a free trader he could not support either of the old parties and beside the tariff issue he differed from both Liberals and Conservatives in desiring to do away with patronage in the granting of contracts and in the civil service, and also in the matter of the enactment of election laws that would secure the punishment of those guilty of bribery and corruption.

A committee appointed by the recent Liberal convention was present, together with Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, who had been selected by the Liberal party to contest the seat. After Mr. Henders' speech this committee held a consultation and thru their chairman, J. Haverson, announced that Mr. Graham would withdraw in favor of Mr. Henders. This announcement was received with cheers and a committee of Independents and Liberals was at once formed to arrange for the organization of the campaign. The committee, which has power to add to its number, consists of Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; C. I. Barager and

W. Bell, Elm Creek; E. A. August, Home-wood; D. Stewart and J. Haverson,



R. C. Henders, of Culross, nominated as Independent Progressive candidate for Macdonald at the next Federal election.

Carman; Frank Stockwin, Holland; James Christie and Frank Mitchell, Glenboro; B. McLaughlin, Stockton; and J. Marcombe, Cypress River.

The committee appointed by the Liberal Association, with assistance from Independent electors, will watch the revision of the voters' lists now in progress in the interests of Mr. Henders.

Lusitania Sunk by Germans

Fifteen Hundred Innocent Victims killed

The great Cunard liner, Lusitania, was torpedoed by a German submarine on Friday afternoon last off the Irish coast and sunk within twenty minutes, carrying nearly 1,500 people to a watery grave. Absolutely no warning was given by the submarine and no opportunity was given to the passengers and crew of the liner to leave the ship before she was sunk. At 2.30 in the afternoon, when the Lusitania was ten miles off the old Head of Kinsale, near Cork, a periscope was observed and the passengers upon deck were horrified to see the track of a torpedo racing toward the ship. The torpedo struck the forward end and the ship at once listed to starboard and began to sink. A second torpedo striking the engine room completed the work of destruction and the great vessel quickly filled and sank. There was no great panic, many of the passengers believing that the ship would be able to reach land, which was in plain sight, before sinking. There was, however, confusion in the launching of the lifeboats and several were swamped owing to the large number who crowded into them and to the speed of the ship which the captain was endeavoring to run ashore.

The full lists of lost and saved are not yet available, but it is believed that the dead will number nearly 1,500. Some 700 persons escaped drowning, but many have since died from their injuries or as the result of exposure. Captain Turner stood on the bridge and went down with his ship, but he came to the surface and clung to wreckage until picked up by a lifeboat two hours later.

Many Westerners Lost

One hundred and forty Western Canadian passengers were aboard and many of these were drowned, only eleven out of twenty-nine residents of Winnipeg having been reported saved up to Monday morning.

The lost include Rev. Canon Phair, of St. John's College, Winnipeg; Elbert Hubbard, publisher of The Philistine, and his wife; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, of New York, one of the richest men in the world; Charles Frohman, the well known

theatrical manager, and many other well known American and Canadian citizens.

The sinking of the Lusitania without first giving her passengers an opportunity to escape is regarded everywhere except in Germany and Austria as deliberate murder of non-combatant and unarmed men, women and children. It is recognized that as a British ship, the Lusitania was liable to capture or destruction by the German navy, but international law and usage require that passengers and crew of an unarmed merchant ship must be permitted to leave before the ship is sunk.

U. S. Citizens Murdered

As there were several hundred United States citizens among the passengers of the Lusitania, many of whom were the victims of the murderous attack, the whole world is now awaiting the action of the United States government. The German government was warned by President Wilson some months ago that the sinking of American ships or the killing of American citizens would be regarded most seriously and there are many who believe that after this latest example of German disregard for the rules of civilized warfare and the rights of non-combatants the United States will join the Allies and help to put an end to the barbaric conflict.

Berlin and Vienna held great rejoicings when the accomplishment of her submarine became known, and the school children of Germany were given a holiday to celebrate the event.

The sinking of the Lusitania is not a new departure in German tactics. The merchant ship Falaba was sunk with over a hundred non-combatants on board last month. The Germans have also violated the rules of civilized warfare by the use of poisonous and asphyxiating gas against the Allied troops in France and Belgium, they have poisoned wells in South Africa, they have murdered wounded soldiers who have fallen in battle, prisoners have been ill-treated and shot and it is reported that two Canadians who were captured in the battle of Langemarck have been crucified.

Common Prairie Birds

Continued from Page 3

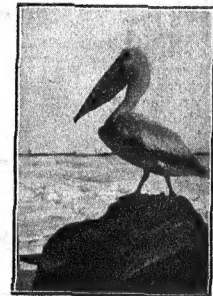
The goshawk is a very graceful bird, standing or flying, of a general slaty-blue color above, but underneath the parts are evenly marked with wavy bars of grey and white. If you are ever near a museum such as can be seen in the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, you will quickly get the right idea about these three robbers of poultry yards and then you will never stand for shooting dark hawks or the common marsh hawk.

Marsh Hawk

While we are on the hawk topic I may as well carry on the point and draw your attention to two other useful and easily distinguished members of the hawk tribe which come a little later than the others in April. First, there is the big, heavy hawk known as Swainson's hawk, whose feathers are much less barred and much more blotched with brown and dark patches. As this bird flies you can easily spot it by the large cinnamon-rufous patch in the centre of the breast. All these hawks prefer to nest in trees from 25 to 50 feet from the ground, with the exception of the marsh hawk, which builds on the ground. Their eggs are white or bluish white and generally scantily blotched with brown at the big end, again with the exception of the marsh hawk, whose eggs have no spots.

The Sparrow Hawk

Anywhere about April 15 to 20—this year April 13—you may expect to see balancing on the cross arms of a telephone pole or on the wires a graceful little hawk which, as you drive alongside, dives downwards and away ahead only to re-alight on another similar perch. This, the sparrow hawk, is the smallest of American hawks and is a true falcon, sometimes called Kitty Hawk, on account of its call, "Kitty, Kitty, Kitty." Dr.



The Pelican

Fisher, one of the U. S. A. experts reported that out of some 300 stomachs of sparrow hawks examined one contained a game bird; 53, other birds; 89, mice; 12, other small animals such as mice; 12, frogs and such like; 215, various insects, and 29, spiders. To appreciate the beautiful plumage of this bird you want to see it with a glass or to hold it in your hand. Such a lovely combination of black, rufous, slaty-blue, white and buff. It nests in a hole in a tree and lays as many as seven eggs, varying from a creamy white to a reddish tinge generally finely and evenly marked with reddish brown. The eggs are laid on the bottom of the hole without any nest.

GOVERNMENT TO OPERATE N.T.R.

The announcement is made that the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, and the G.T.P. from Fort William to Superior Junction, have been taken over for operation by the Dominion government. This action is the result of the refusal of the Grand Trunk Railway company to take over the lines which have been built by the government and were to be leased by the Company.

INDEPENDENT FOR SOURIS

Deloraine, Man., May 3.—The Opera house was today filled with representative electors from the different parts of Souris constituency to select an Independent candidate to contest the Dominion seat of Souris. The meeting was addressed by F. J. Dixon, M.P.P. for Centre Winnipeg. At the evening session Rev. T. Beveridge was unanimously chosen as the standard bearer.

Lord Wimborne, who has succeeded Lord Aberdeen, as viceroy of Ireland, made his state entry into Dublin on April 14 and was given a hearty welcome by all classes of the people.

Clydesdales - Shorthorns - Yorkshires

CLYDESDALES—12 head of stallions and a number of mares for sale.

SHORTHORNS—6 bulls in age from 11 to 17 months old, mostly by imported sires. Also a fine 2-year-old imported bull, a show one. Cows and heifers in calf and some with calves at foot for sale.

YORKSHIRES—1 sow due to farrow soon, also young pigs, both sexes, ready to wean; all from imported stock.

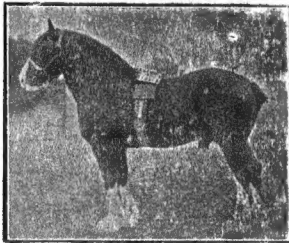
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In order to make room for our spring crop of calves we are prepared to sell twenty of our females. We will sell any animal in the herd at prices according to value based on breeding, or record, or both. We have a few young bulls; also a number of calves sired by "PONTIAC KORNDYKE JOHANNA," No. 15924. Our herd contains the best blood in the Holstein breed.

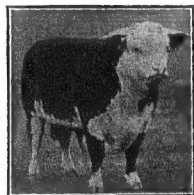
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The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my winnings at the summer fairs, and write me your wants. I have also a few high-class Clydesdales to offer at attractive prices and terms.

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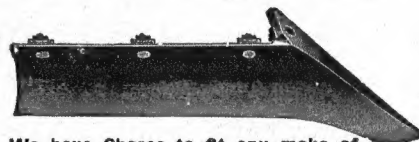
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We make prompt shipment, in the majority of cases shipment going forward same day as received; in addition you receive brand new fencing, heavily galvanized, in every style desired and full size rolls. Take all the above into consideration when purchasing fencing and you will find AJAX will cost you 3 to 7 cents per rod less than offered by others.

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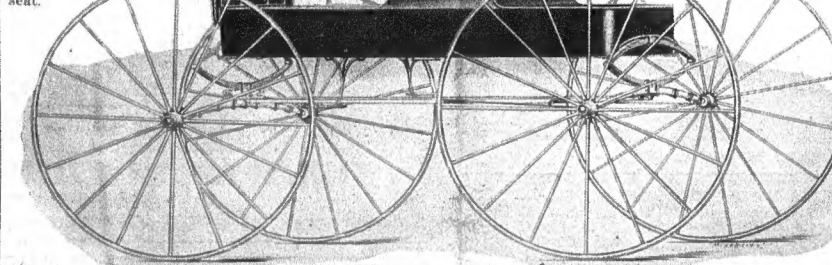
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BODY—Made of heavy hardwood, with round corners and securely braced; or bent steel. We offer this vehicle with one-piece bent steel body. Cannot be beaten. If you want the best, order this. Finished black gear and wheels dark green. 54 in. long, 24 in. wide. Fancy shaped patent leather dash.

PRICE—F.O.B. Winnipeg, auto seat and top, wood body, 1 inch tires, complete with shafts. **\$85.00**
Price



SPEEDWELL ROAD CART

Without box under seat and with cushion. **\$24.50**
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For this Phaeton Body Road Cart we use selected grade Sarven's patent wheels, 46 inches high; 1-inch rims, fitted with oval edge steel tires; made of selected hickory, long easy riding oil tempered spring, adjusted and hung so as to balance the seat perfectly; seat and lazy back upholstered in imitation leather. Small articles carried in box under the seat. Built to carry two passengers. The body painted black, mine gear. Shipping weight about 200 lbs.

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